Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 154 No. 15 October 11, 1948

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

OCT 11 1948
U.S. PATENT OFFICE

Volume 154 No. 15 New York 7, N. Y. October 11, 1948

FTC Pricing Policies Hearings Agenda Set Up

Public hearings on the effects of the Cement Institute case decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the pricing practices of industry generally will open before the senate trade practices committee November 9 it was announced in Detroit by Senator Homer Capehart of Indiana, chairman.

Mr. Capehart said that the first series of hearings will run until November 19 and additional hearings are being scheduled that will continue through the end of next January. Six or eight of the top people of the Federal Trade Commission will be called for testimony and later the committee will hear from both buyers and sellers in steel, cement, sugar, paper, lumber, building material, glass, salt, textile, food, petroleum and other basic industries.

In a speech before the Economic Club of Detroit announcing the date of the hearings, Mr. Capehart reviewed some of the attacks that have been made on the decision and forecasts that it will prove injurious to small industries and many communities. He promised clarifying legislation that will not impair the enforcement of the Sherman act.

"It is the view of the Federal Trade Commission that any pricing practice employed by conspiracy or collusion is an unfair method of competition," he said. "But the commission has adopted a definition of the word 'collusion' which is somewhat different from the generally accepted meaning of the word.

Commission's View Not Clear

"It is the commission's view that whenever any pricing policy is used in an industry for a substantial period of time, by a majority of the people in the industry, it becomes collusive and therefore illegal. Of course, the first question that you would like to have answered is what constitutes a substantial portion of the industry and what is a substantial period of time. There does not seem to be any answer to these questions. And the commission will not tell you what period of time is substantial or what portion of the industry is substantial."

He said that it seems to be agreed that the only pricing practices which may be followed, in any competitive industry where freight is a substantial item in the delivered cost, with assurance of its legality, is an f.o.b. mill price. Any other pricing practice may be found to be illegal.

A partial answer to this assertion came two days later in an address by Corwin D. Edwards, director of the bureau of industrial economics of FTC before the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry. Mr. Edwards said that there was nothing in any of the supreme court decisions on the basing point that limits industry to an f.o.b. mill price system.

"The facts are," he said, "that only

—Continued on page 80

Compton Succeeds Bush On U. S. Research Board

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was appointed chairman of the Research and Development Board of the National Military Establishment by President Truman on October 5, succeeding Dr. Vannevar Bush, who resigned to give more active attention to his duties as president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Dr. Bush had been head of the government's major research activities since the start of the war. He served as head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, set up at the start of the war, and when this was liquidated two years ago he moved over to head the Research and Development Board of the Military Establishment.

He said that he was stepping down from the post because he felt it wise to have a "reasonable rotation" in the civilian membership of the board in order to bring in new points of view and to increase the contacts between the military and civilian scientists and engineers.

Like his predecessor, Dr. Compton has had broad experience both as a scientist and an administrator. He worked on submarine detection devices in World War I and in the second world conflict served on scientific committees concerned with development of atomic warfare, radar, ordnance and synthetic rubber.

Trade Pact Program Regulations Revised

Revised procedures for the administration of the reciprocal trade agreements program in accordance with the trade agreements act of 1934, as amended and extended by Congress last session, are provided in Executive Order 10004, signed by President Truman on October 5.

The new order continues in effect earlier practices under the trade agreements program with certain modifications and prescribes procedures to be followed by the trade agreements committee in concluding trade agreements; by the committee for reciprocity information in obtaining the views of interested persons on agreements, and by the Tariff Commission in the event of serious injury or threat of serious injury to domestic industry.

Nitrate Fertilizer Plants Erection Planned in France

Release of 300,000,000 francs, amounting to about $1,000,000, from the so called French counterpart fund, for the erection of new nitrate fertilizer plants in France was announced October 5 by the Economic Cooperation Administration.

The counterpart fund is a fund made up of deposits of local currencies by the countries participating in the European Recovery Program equivalent to the grants received by these countries from ECA.

These counterpart funds are to be used, under ECA law, for internal monetary and financial stabilization, stimulation of productive capacity and the exploration and development of new sources of wealth.

The 300,000,000 francs released for fertilizer production, ECA said, is for new factories. France's present aim is to increase nitrate fertilizer production from 125,000 tons in 1947 to 350,000 tons in 1952.

Britain Revises Liquid Resins Buying Policies

Comtelburo, London

The Board of Trade has announced that no further purchases of liquid resins will be made on government account. Future imports will be on private account, but importers will be required to take one ton from government stocks for each three tons imported.

Fats and Oils Report of USDA Predicts Lower 1948-49 Prices

The postwar peak in prices of fats, oils and oilseeds probably has passed and next year's prices will average moderately lower than those of the season just concluded because of 1948 production increases, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecast October 7 in its "1948-49 Fats and Oils Outlook" report.

The bureau said that the total output of fats and oils from domestic materials in the year beginning this month may be from 3 to 4 percent larger than the 9,900,000,000 pounds output in 1947-48. In addition, there will be a substantial increase in export of oilseeds.

An increase in production of fats and oils from domestic materials is assured by large 1948 oilseed crops, it was stated. Production of edible vegetable oils may be nearly 15 percent larger than the total of 3,100,000,000 pounds expected for 1947-48.

The soybean crop, estimated at 206,000,000 bushels, is 13 percent larger than last year and a record. On the basis of the estimated 28 percent increase in cotton lint production, output of cottonseed this year may reach 6,150,000 tons, 31 percent larger than in 1947 and the largest since 1937.

Output of corn oil in 1948-49 probably will be somewhat larger than the production of approximately 200,000,000 pounds a year earlier and, with substantially lower prices for corn in 1948-49 than a year earlier, prices of corn starch and syrup probably will be enough lower to increase sales.

Linseed Oil Output

Production of linseed oil from domestic flaxseed in the twelve months beginning July 1, 1948, will be at least as large as a year earlier, when 581,000,000 pounds were produced. About 800,000,000 pounds could be produced from the estimated 1948 crop of flaxseed, but actual production will be smaller than this because part of the crop is to be exported.

Domestic disappearance of food fats and oils probably will increase moderately in the new year, chiefly as a result of the increased output of domestic edible vegetable oils. A large increase is not likely, however, because the carryover probably will not be reduced, as in 1947-48. The principal increase may come in cooking and salad oils.

Use of oils and fats in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, floor coverings and other drying oil products in the year ending June 30, 1948, totaled about 1,050,000,000 pounds, including tall oil and secondary fatty material. This was approximately 75,000,000 pounds more than a year earlier, and was near the 1941 peak of 1,080,000,000 pounds.

Drying Oils Demand Strong

Demand for drying oil products was strong in 1947-48, reflecting a record peacetime level of industrial production, and the supply of drying oils increased. In 1948-49, use of oils and fats in the drying oil industries may increase moderately, the report said.

As a result of the increased supply, prices of most drying oils, except linseed oil, are likely to average moderately less in 1948-49 than in 1947-48. The price of soybean oil, which is now used in large quantities as a drying oil, also probably will be lower than in 1947-48 because of the increase in the 1948 soybean and cottonseed crops.

Alcohol Production Potential Surveyed

A survey of the nation's capacity to produce alcohol has been undertaken by the National Security Resources Board to determine the industry's readiness to meet demand in a national emergency, it was announced October 7 by Chairman Arthur M. Hill.

The study is being made for the board by the alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Board officials emphasized, however, that the request for the survey does not mean that there is any intention to recommend stockpiling of alcohol at present for use in the event of an emergency.

Purpose of the survey at this time, according to William T. Hack, director of the board's chemical and rubber division, and Robert S. Carr, consultant on alcohol, is to provide an up to date picture of the maximum production and storage facilities available to distilleries and industrial alcohol plants.

Alcohol manufacturers, for example, are being asked what additional facilities and equipment would be required to go on a twenty-four hour production basis.

After adding to potential domestic production the alcohol and raw materials that can be purchased from other countries, the board will be in position to determine if total supplies would meet the nation's requirements under emergency conditions.

OIT Eases Export Rules

In view of the continued longshoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast, the Office of International Trade has announced that the validity period of all export licenses which expire during the period October 2 to November 1, is extended through November 2, provided exportations thereunder are to go forward by water from ports on the West Coast of the United States. This extension is applicable only to those shipments which have been delayed and could not be completed during the validity period of the license because of the strike.

United States-Mexican Lard Agreement Renewed

Temporary renewal of an agreement with Mexico enabling that government to subsidize the distribution of lard imported from the United States, was announced October 5 by the Office of International Trade. As in the third quarter, licenses to ship lard to Mexico during the fourth quarter will be granted to United States exporters who hold accepted orders from Distribuidora, an agency of the Mexican government, which will be the only authorized consignee.

Under the agreement, Distribuidora will buy approximately 75 percent of the lard for Mexico from United States suppliers who are traditional exporters of lard to Mexico. The remaining 25 percent will be purchased from lard suppliers who have shipped only recently to Mexico, or not at all.

Exporters will be given additional time beyond the cut-off date, originally announced as October 5, to enable them to consummate sales to Distribuidora and file applications under the temporary procedure.

Price Index Moves Up Further

There was some increase in activities in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week and the upward slant of price views got a little sharper. The two movements were but coincidental in most instances. Increases in costs, rather than in demand, were behind the majority of the price advances. There were some notable reductions also; but they were outweighed, and the general index number was given another boost: 0.5 point this time. It was hoisted much farther in the same week of last year.

Of major interest among the items raised to higher prices were glauber's salt, anhydrous sodium sulphite, silver and its salts, soybean and corn oils. The last-named put the oils division on the upside; although interest was slack it did improve during the week, but not with reference to drying oils, and tung oil was reduced. Castor beans were cut again. The biggest items on the downside were cornstarch and related derivatives and fermentation butyl alcohol and acetate. Blackstrap molasses also was lower.

Supply, more than demand, was responsible for the upward movement in botanical drugs. Botanical condiments were divided, cloves and peppers being advanced, but most of the changes being downward—even distant black pepper futures. Aromatic oils and their derivatives were put to still lower levels, although menthol was advanced. An upward movement was started in crude petroleum, but only one large and five small pricers were in line at the end of the week. Imported casein was raised; soybean protein was lowered. So were tapioca flour, copaiba, rutin, and two alkyl sebacates.

Growing interest in organic insecticides was reported in South America, and export shipments were said to be increasing. There may also be more demand there for plantfoods, but, with the exception of phosphates, domestic calls cannot be met. Power shortages have pinched the nitrogen situation still more; the only price change —on nitroalkanes—was not related thereto. Advances in chrome colors have been set for November 1.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Oct. 8, 1948	Oct. 1, 1948	Oct. 10, 1947
144.4	143.9	146.3

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	146.2	152.3	134.9	132.2	115.5
May	146.7	149.1	135.1	132.5	118.2
June	147.3	145.9	135.4	132.5	121.9
July	145.9	142.5	137.7	133.3	125.5
August	144.4	140.4	136.6	133.9	125.2
September	144.3	141.9	137.0	134.0	120.4
The year	*146.6	147.6	138.8	133.8	123.2

* Nine months.

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XUM

Soap Firm Denies FTC Allegations

The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, last Friday denied charges of unlawful price discrimination made by the Federal Trade Commission in a complaint issued Wednesday.

The FTC complaint charged Procter & Gamble, its wholly - owned subsidiary, Procter & Gamble Distributing Company, Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass., and the Colgate - Palmolive - Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J., with unlawful price discrimination in the sale of their products.

The three complaints, which contain identical allegations, state that the corporations, through rebates, discriminate in price by charging certain customers, who are small businessmen, higher prices than other large competing customers for soap prices of like grade and quality.

T. J. Wood, Procter & Gamble vice-president, said the proceeding refers to a price protection policy designed to protect against only the wholesale stocks of its products. More than twenty-five years ago FTC "decided in our favor a proceeding involving this same policy and we feel positive FTC will again sustain our policies as being fair and just to all types of distributors," he added.

Calcium Chloride L.C.L. Prices Revised by Solvay

The Solvay Sales Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has revised price schedules for less than carload lots of calcium chloride in 100 pound bags, for deliveries from warehouses.

New schedules at individual warehouses are based on the carload price of $22 per ton f.o.b. plant at Syracuse, N. Y., plus carload freight to the warehouse point, plus the following increments for indicated quantities:— five tons in single delivery, 75 cents per 100 pounds; 10 to 99 bags in single delivery, $1.50 per 100 pounds; one to nine bags in single delivery, $2.25 per 100 pounds.

At warehouses located west of the 104th Meridian, the increase over carload delivered cost is $1 per 100 pounds for five tons; $1.75 per 100 pounds for 10 to 99 bags, and $2.50 per 100 pounds for one to nine bags.

The new prices for delivery in New York City are:— five tons in single delivery, $43.30 per ton; 10 to 99 bags in single delivery, $2.94 per 100 pounds; and one to nine bags in single delivery, $3.69 per 100 pounds.

There has been no change in price for carloads shipped from works.

Spencer Kellogg Develops Styrenated Linseed Oil

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., refiner of vegetable oils, announces the commercial development of styrenated linseed oil, a new synthetic process oil for use as a protective coatings vehicle. Styrene was combined successfully last year with soybean oil by the Kellogg research laboratories and introduced under the trade name "Keltrol." Further experiments have now resulted in the styrene-linseed combination.

The new oil has been used to produce paints and varnishes that dry very rapidly, and can be used to seal porous surfaces without absorption.

Monsanto Cuts Prices Of Two Phenyl Amides

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has reduced prices of two of its phenyl amide products, effective last Friday. The company's current prices for phenylacetamide in 1,000-pound lots, supplied in forty-four gallon leverpacks, is now $1.45 per pound, and in less than 1,000-pound lots, $1.60 per pound. For betaphenylethylamine, the company is now quoting $1.45 per pound for 1,000-pound lots packed in fifty-five gallon drums, and $1.60 per pound for less than 1,000-pound lots.

Barrett to Expand Tar Acid Specialties Output

The Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has installed equipment at its Frankford, Pa., plant for full scale production of the following tar acid specialties:—paracresol, 98 percent; metacresol, 70 to 75 percent; metacresol, 80 to 82 percent; parachlor-metacresol, and chlor symmetrical xylenol.

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Werner G. Smith Co. Develops New Paint Oil

A new, fast-drying fish oil copolymer named "DRYFOL" has been introduced by Werner G. Smith Company, a division of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis. The technical bulletin prepared by the company describes it as light in color, compatible with all resins, oils, and solvents, and air drying in five to six hours on a Sanderson machine. Furnished in a viscosity range of "W," Z-3, Z-6, at 100 percent solids, these oils are recommended by the company as suitable vehicles for house paints when used straight, or blended with vegetable oils; or as vehicles in non-yellowing enamels, when used in combination with alkyd resins and varnishes.

Copies of the technical bulletin may be obtained from local representatives of the company, or by writing to The Werner G. Smith Company, 2191 west 110 street, Cleveland (2), Ohio.

Dyestuff Intermediate Produced by Hooker

The Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., announces a new fluorine containing product, m-nitrotrifluoromethylbenzene, in pilot plant production, which is another one of the series of interest as an intermediate in the preparation of dyestuffs and other fluorine containing compounds.

Calgon Elects Chemical Sales Vice-President

Owen Rice, former manager of the threshold department, has been elected vice-president in charge of commercial chemical sales by Calgon, Inc., Pittsburgh, a subsidiary of Hagan Corporation. Mr. Rice joined a Hagan subsidiary, Hall Laboratories, Inc., in 1937, as a research engineer with the special assignment of developing threshold treatment.

Texas Gulf Sulphur to Buy Own Stock From Gulf Oil Co.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company and Gulf Oil Company have completed arrangement for the sulphur firm to purchase 500,000 of its shares from the oil company for $27,500,000. Gulf Oil Company has said that the money obtained by the selling of this portion of its 1,296,100 shares of the sulphur company will be used for plant expansion and capital expenditures.

Market Review

Tricresyl Phosphate—One producer of the coaltar grade late Friday lowered prices 3c. to 3½c. per pound, stabilizing the market at the lower end of the range as it appears on page 36. At the same time, reductions of ½c. and 1c. per pound were effected on petroleum grades. Current quotations on the petroleum product are as follows:—Carload, 42½c. to 43c.; l.c.l., 43c. to 43½c., and tanks, 41½c. to 42c. per pound.

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China's Tung Oil Output Estimated At 93,700 Tons

China's 1948 production of tung oil is estimated by the China Vegetable Oil Corporation at approximately 93,700 short tons, according to a report received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from the American Consulate General at Shanghai. Last year's output was 99,000 tons and the 1934-38 average was 132,000 tons. Distribution has become the paramount problem in China's postwar tung oil industry as chaotic conditions have prevailed in every phase of marketing from grower to foreign importer.

While domestic distribution has always been inefficient and costly in China, the political and economic disturbances that have prevailed in that country since the war have greatly complicated the transportation, storage, financing, buying, and selling involved in marketing tung oil, and the cumulative distribution costs have become almost prohibitive. As a result, tung oil prices in primary markets have been forced substantially below their prewar parity with other agricultural prices.

In spite of adverse marketing conditions, tung oil production has revived more rapidly in the postwar period than was anticipated. Informed observers had indicated that production in 1946, 1947, and 1948 probably would not exceed more that one-half that of the prewar years.

One explanation for that pessimistic view was the over-estimation of the wartime destruction of tung trees. The production of tung nuts is of secondary importance in Chinese agriculture. Moreover, tung trees are grown largely on waste land where no other crop would thrive.

Consequently, the annual crop of tung nuts is considered mainly in the nature of a byproduct. As such, prices have almost no effect on year-to-year fluctuations in the production of Chinese tung nuts.

National Lead Names Werne Traffic Head

The National Lead Company, New York, has appointed Leonard J. Werne traffic manager, to succeed Dwight R. Norris, who retired on August 31 after thirty-five years of service. Mr. Werne joined the company in 1923 as chief clerk in the traffic department at St. Louis, Mo. In 1931 he was transferred to the Pacific Coast, and in 1941 was appointed assistant traffic manager at the company's New York headquarters.

Govt. Buyers Meet Oct. 18-20

The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing will hold its annual conference of purchasing agents of Federal, state and local governments in Philadelphia on October 18 to 20. The meeting will be coupled with a products exhibit featuring the goods offered by sixty-five manufacturers.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Chemical importers, dealers—Bahamas, British Guiana.
Fiber producers, exporters—France.
Hospitals—Bermuda, Saudi Arabia.
Laundry and dry-cleaning industry—Bermuda.
Paint, varnish and pigment makers and exporters—Italy.
Tanneries—Portugal.
Textile industry—Finland.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Atropine oxide.
6,7-Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
Di (alphaphenylethyl) ether.
Di-tertiary-butoxydiaminosilane.
Filicic acid.
Gentisic acid.
Methoxybutyl acetate.
Methyl parastearylaminophenyltrimethyl ammonium.
Octaverin.
Papaverin phenylglycolate.
Para - para' - tetramethyldiaminediphenylmethane.
Perparin.
Red oak acorns.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
N-N-N'-N'-Tetramethylethylenediamine.
N-N-N'-N'-Tetramethylphenylenediamine.
Trimethylcetylammonium pentachlorphenate.
Uelissinic acid.
Xanthotoxin.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Marshall plan countries were granted procurement and reimbursement authorizations totaling $176,365,843 during the week ended October 6 for purchase of materials and supplies, raising the total of cumulative authorizations as of that date to $2,055,373,740, it was announced by the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Bulking heavily in the new authorizations were funds for petroleum products, most of which are for purchases abroad. Large sums were also made available for chemical and drug purchases, as well as many other materials. Among the authorizations were the following:—

To Austria—$10,350 for tall oil, $542,000 for hospital and medical supplies, $50,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $666,600 for soybean oil, $82,533 for lubricating oil, $79,930 for tinplate, and $3,770 for mustard seed, all purchases to be made in the United States.

To Bizone Germany—$12,187,500 for shelled peanuts, $175,000 for dextrin, $354,000 for linseed oil, all to be purchased in the United States, and $100,000 for cascin from Argentina.

Denmark Gets Oil Products

To Denmark—$1,267,900 for petroleum products from the United States; $2,713,800 for pertoleum products from Venezuela, Aruba and Saudi Arabia; $114,000 for paraffin wax from the United States; $2,000 for cottonseeed cake from Brazil, and a decrease of $8,325 from a previous authorization for palm kernels from Liberia.

To France—$11,009,800 for petroleum products from Venezuela and Saudi Arabia; $1,205,100 for petroleum products from the United States; $320,000 for tinplate from the United States; $50,000 for sodium metal from Bizone Germany, and $50,000 for sodium metal from the United States; $22,000 for crude cocaine from Peru; $205,000 for petroleum as-

—Continued on page 39

G.E. Shifts Personnel Of Chemical Department

General Electric Company has appointed Harry K. Collins and John L. McMurphy managers of the plastics and chemical divisions, respectively. Mr. Collins was formerly manager of the resin and insulation materials division. Under a new chemical department organization two operating divisions instead of four have been established.

The company also announced that Robert O. Bullard has been named manufacturing manager of the plastics division of the chemical department. He has been manager of the metallurgy division, which has been incorporated in the plastics division.

National Lead Acquires Titanium Alloy Company

The National Lead Company, New York, is taking over the business of Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., it was announced last Saturday. Effective immediately, the acquired firm will be operated as a division of National Lead. The Niagara Falls plant produces compounds of zirconium for use in the ferrous and non-ferrous metal industries, and has developed a field for the use of titanates in radio, radar and television.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office.

Chemicals, Athens, Greece (CO-1, agency); Copenhagen, Denmark (CO-5, agency); Brussels, Belgium (CO-9, agency).

Cosmetics, Capetown, Union of South Africa (CO-3, agency).

Guaiacol crystals, N.F.VIII; Copenhagen, Denmark (CO-6).

Hormones, Brussels, Belgium (CO-4, agency).

Insulin, Brussels, Belgium (CO-4, agency).

Oil and soap machinery, Bombay, India (CO-2).

Paint and varnish making machinery, Turin, Italy (CO-7).

Penicillin and streptomycin, Brussels, Belgium (CO-4, agency).

Pharmaceutical products, Capetown, Union of South Africa CO-3, agency); Bourne, End, England (CO-10, agency).

Serums and vaccines, Brussels, Belgium (CO-4, agency).

Tanning materials, Athens, Greece (CO-1, agency).

Veterinary products, including hormones, vaccines and serums, Bologna, Italy (CO-8).

Advanced by Cyanamid

American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., announces the appointment of Arthur J. Campbell as division manager of the industrial chemicals division. He was formerly general sales manager of this division. The industrial chemicals division produces and sells synthetic organic chemicals, petroleum catalysts and additives, heavy chemicals, paper chemicals, organic acids and plasticizers, and other products.

Carbide Names Boden Eastern Sales Head

Victor H. Boden has been appointed eastern division sales manager of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York. He joined Carbide in 1933 as an industrial fellow at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research in Pittsburgh, and later became a technical representative for the company, serving in the New York and New Jersey districts. In 1940 he moved to Philadelphia, where he has been district sales manager until the time of his new assignment.

Arnold, Hoffman Appoints Locke to Technical Post

R. M. Locke has been named technical director of the dye department of Arnold, Hoffman & Co. Providence, R. I. Associated with the General Aniline & Film Corporation, and its various divisions for eleven years, Mr. Locke, during the past two years was vice-president of the Ross-Smith Corporation, in charge of its photographic printing on fabrics.

CMRA Speakers Discuss Raw Material Sources for Solvents

A two-way discussion on raw material sources for the solvent industry, with Charles L. Gabriel, of Publicker Industries, Philadelphia, speaking on fermentation processes, and James G. Park, of Enjay Company, New York, reporting on synthetic processes, featured a meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association, held at the Biltmore hotel, New York, on October 7.

Mr. Gabriel pointed out that the only synthetic process in commercial use today is that which uses ethylene and sulphuric acid as raw materials. On the other hand, he said, for the production of alcohol by fermentation, anything containing sugar or starch can be used.

In the past, Mr. Gabriel declared, molasses has been the most important raw material for fermentation alcohol. Blackstrap molasses was used principally, he said, but in 1935 Cuban sugar mills began to make invert, or high test molasses. The finished product contains about 70 percent of fermentable sugars, compared with 50 percent in blackstrap, he added, and as a result a larger gallonage became available to the fermentation industries. Dr. Gabriel indicated this by the following table:—

	Blackstrap Molasses Gallons	Invert Molasses Gallons
1935	123,000,000	59,000,000
1936	127,000,000	116,000,000
1937	150,000,000	203,000,000
1938	145,000,000	89,000,000
1939	150,000,000	100,000,000
1940	125,000,000	178,000,000
1941	101,000,000	339,000,000

Stressing the fact that the amount of invert molasses produced as shown by these figures is not indicative of the total that could have been made, but was held to amount required to fulfill contracts made with the fermentation industry, Dr. Gabriel said it is evident, therefore, that in normal times sufficient molasses should be available to the fermentation industry.

"There are several important reasons why the mills should continue to make invert molasses," he said. "Sugar cane must be cut periodically, whether or not the sugar is required, in order to conserve the fertility of the land. In addition, it is highly important in Cuba that, to avoid unrest and possible government control, labor be kept employed. It appears then that invert molasses will be available at all times from Cuba, except possibly in the event of a world sugar shortage. This is improbable."

In none of the years for which molasses production has been given, Dr. Gabriel said, did the Cuban sugar grind reach 3,000,000 long tons. The potentiality of larger molasses production if needed, he added, is indicated by the fact that Cuban sugar production in 1948 approximated 6,000,000 tons.

"I think that the price of molasses will be reasonable," he declared. "Blackstrap molasses cannot be dumped on the ground by the sugar mills, and if they cannot sell it they must take it to sea for disposal. This costs money, and the mills would be

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Frankfurter Joins ECA As Chemicals Specialist

Otto N. Frankfurter, director of the export department of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has been appointed economic specialist for the trade and payments division of the Economic

Otto N. Frankfurter

Cooperation Administration. He will have charge of activities in the fields of chemicals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, hospital supplies, and related products.

Mr. Frankfurter's new assignment is similar to his prewar and wartime position of procurement officer for lend-lease of the Treasury Department, when he was charged with the purchase of chemicals, pharmaceuticals and drugs. He resigned this post in October, 1942, to found Heyden's export department.

Before his government service, Mr. Frankfurter was account executive for Barron Collier, the Chicago Herald-American and the Philadelphia Inquirer. Active in the New York Board of Trade, he was chairman of what was the Marshall plan committee of its international section.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

A major issue of the last war in the drafting of men for the military, which was never settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, has again come to the top in the drafting of men for military training under the new selective service act. It has to do with student scientists.

The two agencies mostly concerned, the selective service and the interdepartmental committee on research and development, reportedly are at odds over the question of exempting student scientists from the draft and, as a consequence, the whole matter has been dumped into the lap of the National Security Resources Board.

The new draft law, covering men between the ages nineteen and twenty-five makes no policy decision on group deferments, but authorizes the President to prescribe deferment of categories of men required for the national interest with actual deferment on an individual basis. In the absence of definite Congressional guidance the old arguments are now underway as to whether it is of more immediate importance to the national security to place all available young manpower in military uniform, or permit prospective nuclear-physicists, engineers, etcetra, to complete their schooling.

The selective service has recommended to the White House that exemptions be granted for medical, dental, osteopathic and veterinarian students. These would involve only those students of most direct need to maintain forces in combat and gives no consideration to the long-term need of increased numbers of scientists in other fields. The interdepartmental committee has drawn up a plan for maintaining a steady supply of students in all branches of science. It would permit science students to be deferred in reduced numbers over a period of years.

Among opposition arguments to deferment of science students is the feeling that this would give them a special advantage over other students, plus the general argument that college students represent the upper level incomes of the nation as a whole, and any deferment of them would be discrimination. On the other hand, the President's Scientific Research Board in its 1947 report said that World War II policy of drafting the prospective scientists, cost the country a net loss of 40,000 scientists and research engineers of which an estimated 7,600 would eventually have received doctors' degrees.

Chemical Jobs in ECA

There are a couple of job openings for several chemical men with a broad knowledge of the industry in the office of Charles C. Concannon, chief of the Chemical and Health Products Branch of the Office of International Trade. Mr. Concannon was recently named consultant to the Economic Cooperation Administration on chemicals and he will need some help with this work.

It is expected that as the Marshall plan gets rolling there will be an increasing number of requests from Europe for "Marshall" dollars to finance the purchases of chemicals. Up to now chemical purchase allotments have figured very slightly in the total authorizations, amounting to only $26,800,000 out of total authorizations in excess of $1,800,000,000. But, as European industrial conditions improve, the need for chemicals will rise.

The job openings under Mr. Concannon will pay in the neighborhood of $7,400 a

—Continued on page 40

Monsanto Administrative Organization Rearranged

A number of major changes in the administrative organization of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, have been approved by the Board of Directors.

The company's three-man executive committee was increased to five members by the addition of vice-presidents Osborne Bezanson and R. R. Cole.

Mr. Bezanson was formerly general manager of the organic chemicals division and Mr. Cole was formerly general manager of the company's phosphate division. The former will be succeeded by W. G. Krummrich, assistant general manager of the division, who will serve as acting general manager, and John Christian, manager of the company's plant at Monsanto, Tenn., will replace Mr. Cole as acting general manager of the phosphate division.

Vice-President Francis J. Curtis, who will continue his position as secretary of the executive committee, also was placed in the new position of sales coordinator, to coordinate the sales of the company's six divisions and supervise the activities of the foreign and advertising departments.

Dr. Carroll A. Hochwalt, vice-president in charge of the company's central research department at Dayton, Ohio, assumes responsibility for the coordination of the company's research and development activities. Dr. Hochwalt will be succeeded as head of the central research department by the associate director, Howard K. Nason, who will serve as acting director.

Fred G. Gronemeyer has been appointed to the newly created post of chief engineer of the company's organic chemicals division. For the past sixteen months director of general engineering, he will continue to be in charge of that department until a successor has been appointed.

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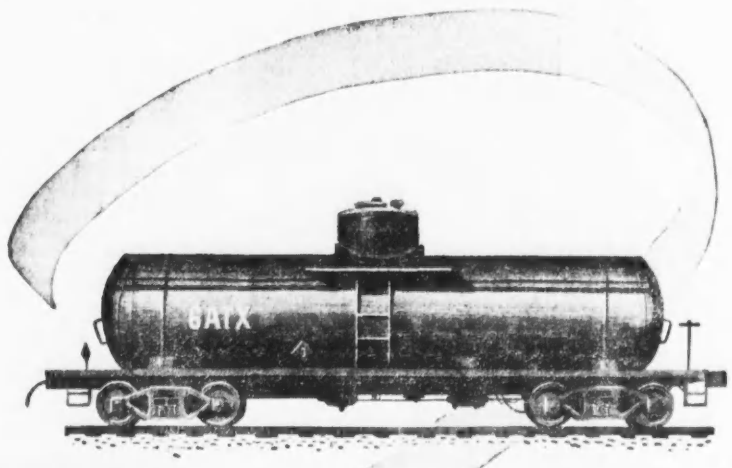

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Disinfectant—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254-124) in disinfecting and germicidal compositions.

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Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in dry-cleaning solutions.

Dye—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124).

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in boring, cutting, drilling, and wire-drawing oils; greasing and lubricating compositions; sulphonated oils; wax preparations.

Ink—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in printing and writing inks.

Leather—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in dressing, fat-liquoring, finishing, soaking, softening, tanning, and waterproofing compositions.

Metallurgical—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254-124) in plating processes.

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2254124) as detergent and mold inhibitor.

Modifier (U.S. 2254124) of surface tension of liquids in various products and processes.

Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in coasters for beer glasses, embalming fluids, polishing compositions, soldering fluxes, various processes involving aqueous solutions, wallpaper removers, waterproofing compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in paints, varnishes, and lacquers, and in making pigments.

Paper—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in sizing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions.

Pesticide—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in insecticidal and fungicidal compositions, horticultural sprays.

Petroleum—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254-124) in cutting oils, and mineral-oil, pitch, and tar compositions.

Photographic—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254-124) in blueprint and photographic processes.

Rubber—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in cements.

Soap—Detergent (U.S. 2254124) in various compositions.

Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in detergent compositions, textile soaps.

Textile—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in bleaching, boiling-off, bowking, carbonizing, degumming, dyeing, fulling, kier-boiling, mercerizing, soaking, and softening baths; coating, degreasing, oiling, scouring, sizing, spinning, washing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions; printing pastes.

Heads Chemical Sales

Harry Kuhe has been appointed manager of the chemical sales division of the Ethyl Corporation, New York. Mr. Kuhe, who has been associated with the company for nineteen years, will have charge of sales of all chemicals except "Ethyl" antiknock compound.

Toilet Goods Ass'n Elects Vice-President

Joseph Keho, president of Dorothy Gray, Ltd., New York, has been elected vice-president of the Toilet Goods Association, succeeding Norman F. Dahl, who resigned. William F. Denney, jr., president of Frances Denney of Philadelphia, succeeds Mr. Keho as secretary. Robert P. Johns, general manager of Elizabeth Arden Sales Corporation has been elected a member of the association's board of directors.

Oil Trades Ass'n Meeting Date Changed to Oct. 26

The thirty-third annual banquet of the Oil Trades Association of New York will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on the evening of October 26, and not on October 28 as previously announced by the association. Reception will be at 6:30 and dinner at 7:45.

Drug Plant Sanitation Recommendations

A series of principles, together with recommendations to be followed by drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers in maintaining sanitary conditions in production establishments has been agreed upon and distributed to the industry by the Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association. That portion of the report dealing with recommendations for the physical plant appears below. The portion dealing with recommendations for the personnel will appear in OPD *next week.*

The nature, construction and condition of the physical plant in which drugs are manufactured, processed, packed, or held are of prime importance in the light of the provisions of the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act. The physical plant, therefore, should be of such nature as to preclude, as nearly as practicable, the possibility of permitting insanitary contamination to occur within its precincts.

In order to prescribe the nature of such a physical plant, it becomes necessary first of all to set forth a list of the most likely contaminants or causes of contamination. A careful review of the existing literature indicates that the following are important sources of contamination, which should be guarded against and eliminated in so far as possible:— rodent contamination; insect contamination; contamination due to impure water, and filth resulting from poor housekeeping.

It is obvious that if an entirely new plant is being constructed, steps can be taken to reduce to a minimum the possibility of insanitary contamination in manufacturing operations. Hard and fast rules for building construction cannot be laid down, but it is important that all plants meet the requirements of the building codes of the communities in which they are located, and that in the selection of new sites, thought be given to their suitable location, that is, remote from garbage disposal plants, stables, outhouses, and other premises that tend to breed flies, rats, or other pests.

To render an old established plant reasonably free from the possibilities of contamination is much more difficult. It is this latter situation that confronts many manufacturers of drug products. These plants should by modernization and good housekeeping be kept essentially free from rodent and insect infestation. However, the problem can perhaps be best stated in terms of a new building project. The installation of safeguards to convert an unsanitary plant into a sanitary one becomes self-evident. The precautionary measures which should be considered will be taken up in the order of the objectives to be attained.

Protection Against Rodents

The first consideration is to prevent or discourage rats and mice from entering the building. In modern construction this can be largely accomplished by the use of concrete, brick and steel or other

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Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Economic Entomologists, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 13-16.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Augusta, Ga., October 21-23.

American Electrochemical Society, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, October 13-16.

American Fair Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 18.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers annual meeting, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 7-10.

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, industrial minerals division, Sheraton-Coronado hotel, St. Louis, Mo., October 14-16.

American Oil Chemists Society, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 15-18.

American Petroleum Institute, Stevens hotel, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

American Public Health Association, Boston, November 8-12.

American Society for Quality Control, Sherman hotel, Chicago, November 4-5.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 26.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Shoreham hotel, Washington, October 11-13.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 25-26.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-7.

National Association of Retail Druggists, Atlantic City, N. J., October 12-16.

National Barrel and Drum Association, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 4-6.

National Chemical Exposition, Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-16.

National Fertilizer Association, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, November 15-17.

National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Philadelphia, October 18-20.

National Metal Trades Association, Commodore hotel, New York, October 18-20.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.

National Pest Control Association, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Canada, October 18-20.

National Safety Council, safety congress and exposition, Chicago, October 18-22.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association, Palmer House, Chicago, October, 18-20.

Oil Trades Association of New York, annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel New York, October 28.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 14-15.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 12-13.

Porcelain Enamel Institute, Urbana, Ill., October 13-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, October 13; annual meeting Commodore hotel, New York, December 5.

CCDA Investigates Development And Uses of Various Chemicals

The history and development progress of various chemicals was the principal theme of the meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association held in the auditorium of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, on October 5. Five technical papers were presented at morning and afternoon sessions following an address of welcome by Dr. E. R. Weidlein, director of the institute.

Dr. H. B. McClure, vice-president of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, presented a paper on "Which Develops First, the Chemical or the Market?" He asserted that 3,000 to 5,000 chemicals are now being produced commercially and that the average time between the test tube and the tankcar output is seven years.

Using appropriate examples from actual experience, he illustrated the proceeding of chemical market development along the two usual general paths. These are, first, the discovery of a new chemical and a good process for making it but with no market, and, second, the realization of a need for a chemical to perform a definite function but with no appropriate molecule yet developed.

Dr. McClure traced the history of the development of "Glyoxal," a chemical known for ninety-two years, but until recently one with no market. Although known since 1856, he said, it was not until 1946 that its development proceeded rapidly. Today, he added, "Glyoxal" is used commercially in at least thirty different products, ranging from starch insolubilization in the manufacture of envelope closures and other starch adhesives, to wet strengthening agents for paper toweling stocks and absorbent papers.

Turning to the other approach to market development, where a need exists with no known chemical to satisfy the need, Dr. McClure said one such case is exemplified by the development of ethylhexanediol which, he added, goes back to man's battle against insects.

Dr. McClure said that the first intensive scientific attempt to discover a really acceptable insect repellent for personal use began in 1935 at Rutgers University's department of entomology.

After examining the chemical configurations of the best repellents, he said, it was predicted by Dr. G. B. Wilkes of Carbide's organic synthesis fellowship at Mellon Institute that an eight-carbon diol such as 2-ethylhexanediol-1,3 would be a highly effective repellent with low odor, a minimum of solvent action and freedom from toxicological hazard.

'6-12' Proves Ideal

Dr. McClure said the prediction was entirely accurate and that this compound, later marketed as '6-12' brand insect repellent, proved ideal against mosquitos, chiggers, black flies, gnats, and other biting pests. The speaker then pointed out that the immediate needs of the Armed Forces during the war, especially in the Pacific theatre, spurred the search for other repellents and led to the adaption of such products as dimethyl phthalate, '6-2-2' and '1-1-1'.

In reviewing the successful products of Carbide, Dr. McClure said it was found that about half were designed initially to satisfy a particular market. No matter which comes first, the chemical or the market, he said, successful product development requires the carefully coordinated skills of the research scientist, the engineer and the salesman. He added that the market development specialist usually is the coordinator and his job is a critical and delicate one.

Development of Pigments

Dr. A. E. Boss, manager of pigment sales for Columbia Chemical Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, spoke on "Adaptability—a Tool for Production Development," and discussed some of the important characteristics necessary for a non-carbon, rubber-reinforcing pigment, such as particle size and shape, specific gravity, color, dispersability, wettability and effect on cure.

The development of three such pigments, products of the company with which he is associated, was then traced by Dr. Boss. The products are 'Calcene T,' 'Silene EF' and 'Hi Sil'.

He reported that after four years of research a calcium carbonate product was developed with all particle sizes under four-tenths of a micron and with most under two-tenths. This material was too costly until 1933, he said, when rubber prices rose sufficiently to make the lower volume cost of calcium carbonate and its improved tear resistance a feature.

Dr. Boss stated that experiments with calcium silicate were originally started in an attempt to develop a replacement for magnesium silicate in oil decolorization. When this research was unsuccessful, he added, uses in the rubber field were investigated. The company appointed a special sales agency for the rubber field, he said, but all research data was provided by the company. He added the material

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ACCCE Sets Program For Annual Meeting

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers has completed the program for its annual meeting, to be held at the Sheraton hotel, New York, on October 26. An important item on the agenda will be induction of four new officers and five councilors. There will also be a symposium on "The Marshall Plan and the Consultant," which will feature the following speakers:—

Glenn H. Craig, deputy director of the industry division, Economic Cooperation Administration, "The Mechanism of the Marshall Plan as Related to the Chemical Consultant," and Dr. Robert S. Aries, consulting chemist, "What Opportunities for the Chemical Consultant in European Recovery."

Parenteral Drug Ass'n To Meet October 15

The Parenteral Drug Association will hold a dinner meeting at the New Yorker hotel, New York, on October 15. Principal speaker will be Dr. John H. Brewer, director of biological research of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Baltimore, who will discuss "Some Problems in the Preparation of Sterile Ampul Products."

Wilson Heads API Group

The American Petroleum Institute has elected Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), chairman of the committee on research of its board of directors.

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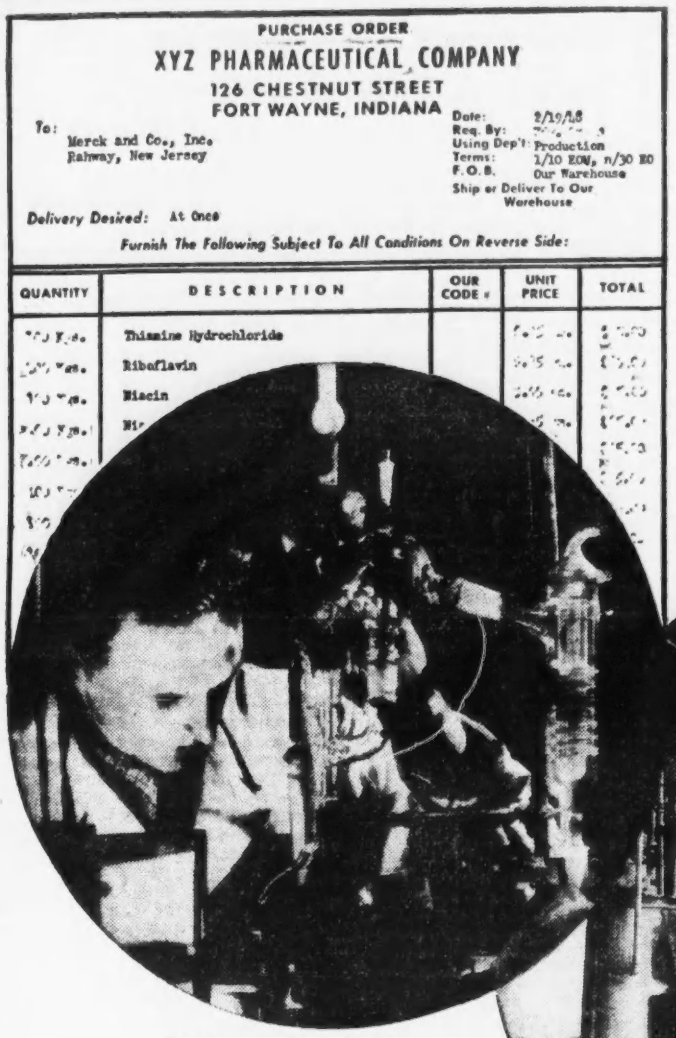
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XYZ PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY
126 CHESTNUT STREET
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

To: Merck and Co., Inc.
Rahway, New Jersey

Date: 2/19/48
Req. By:
Using Dep't: Production
Terms: 1/10 EOM, n/30 EO
F.O.B. Our Warehouse
Ship or Deliver To Our Warehouse

Delivery Desired: At Once

Furnish The Following Subject To All Conditions On Reverse Side:

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	OUR CODE #	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
	Thiamine Hydrochloride			
	Riboflavin			
	Niacin			
	Ni			

Distillation Procedure in Vitamin Production

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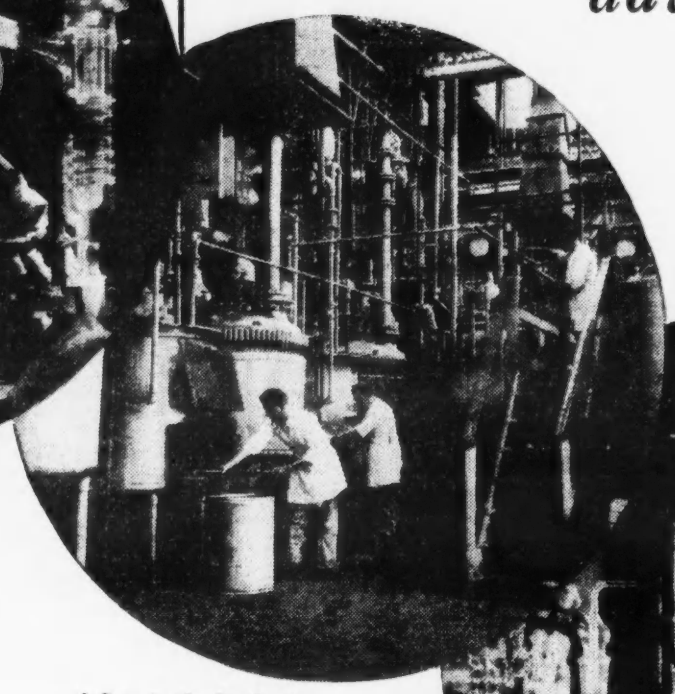
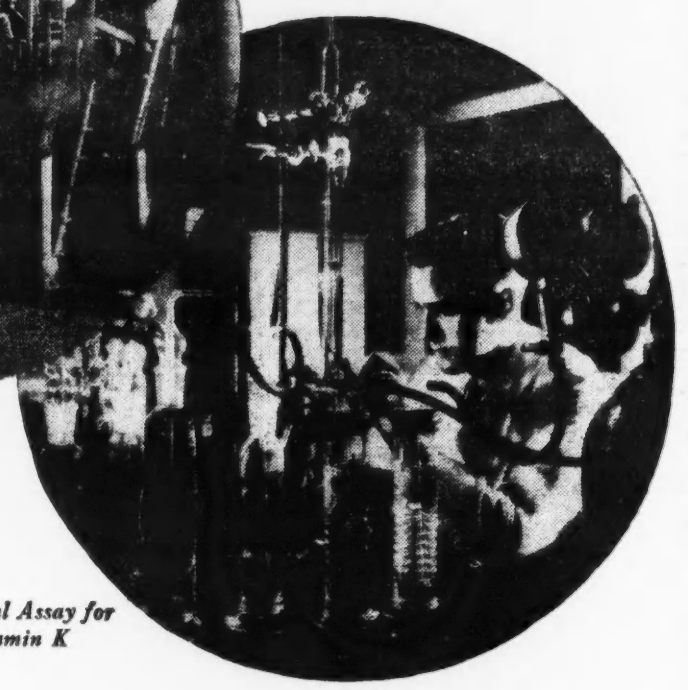
you are buying definite advantages for your own products.



A Step in the Production of Vitamin B_1



Chemical Assay for Vitamin K

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MERCK experience in the production of vitamins extends from the original synthesis of the first pure vitamin down through the recent isolation of Vitamin B_{12} in The Merck Research Laboratories.

Vitamins of unvarying high quality and purity are produced under the Merck label. Their established reputation can become part of your own vitamin products.

The following MERCK VITAMINS are available:

Thiamine Hydrochloride
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Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
Biotin
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Vitamin K_1
Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopherol Acetate

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Choline

We will be pleased to quote on your requirements.

MERCK VITAMINS

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Manufacturing Chemists

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

October 8, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13
tanks, works lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms lb. .65 .75
tech., fib. dms lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .24½- —
less ton lb. .27½- —

USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .40 .50
smaller lots lb. .41 .56

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .66 - —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.30 - —
1,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., works lb. 1.15 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.50 1.85

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .55 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 .47

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.15
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.60 - 9.85
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.85 -11.10

glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.00
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 -11.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.12

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .51 - .64

standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .45 - .50

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams kilo. 27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 .59

dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 1.43

Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton. 124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 148.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse ton. 153.00 - —

powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton. 104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 128.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 133.00 - —

bbls., c.l., frt. split ton. 124.00 - —
ton lots, x whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 148.00 - —
less car lots, same basis. ton. 153.00 - —

gran., bulk ton. 95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split. ton. 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 123.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 128.00 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., c.l., frt. split ton. 119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 143.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 148.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's, bbls. lb. 1.34 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., worsk lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 —

Cacodylic, bots. lb. 12.00 -13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 6.75
synth., dms. lb. 5.50 6.00

Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 .50½
Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 .50½
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35¾ .36¾

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½- —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb 2.3½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - .25

Cinnamic, ref'd., bots lb. 3.00 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb .27 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb. 27½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l lb. 24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .61 - .63
Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .30¼- .31¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .16½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms. lb. .16¼- .17¼

Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 1.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.64 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.55 - —

Petroleum, 135°C to 205°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 - 1.043
tanks, same basis gal. .925 - —

190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —

Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 - .785
tanks, same basis gal. .665 —

235°C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 - —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb. .35 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .83 - .90

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 - 1.78

Folic, bots gram. 2.00 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. 13 - .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48

Gamma, bbls lb. 1.13 1.20

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 - .31
dms lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 —

Glutamic-l, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .66 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.52 2.54
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .48 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .45 —
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .30 - .40

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .09 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .15¾- .16¼

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns lb. .75 .77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 2.66
L, bbls., works lb. .80 .95

Acacia—Acid, Picric

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 .18
smaller lots lb. .17 .19
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .29 - .29½
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495 - .3545

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - —

NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 - .72

Laurent's, bbls lb. .80 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .40 - .40½
60%, dms lb. .35 - .35½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .3200- .3250
water white, dms lb. .3500- .3550

Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 - .31
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, dms. lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .24½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .19 - .21

Monosulphonic, bbls lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 -18.20
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton. 19.00 - —
22°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works ton. 24.00 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra lb. .08 - —
6-lb bots., extra lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra lb. .08½- —

Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .80 - .84

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 - 8.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10

38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.65

40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10

42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .13½- —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthocresotinic, dms, c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾- .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15¾

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼- .21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
works lb. 4.00 - Nom.

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .80 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 .95

Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .17¼ Nom.

Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 - .66

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 - 1.75

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00

cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 6.00 7.50

75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11½- .13

cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.10 —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 8.00 9.00
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —

NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. 10½- —
dilute, 10%, cbys., djns lb. .07 .07½

For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.

Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70

Picric, tech., bbls lb. .30 - .31
USP, bbls lb. .35 .36

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
		E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales			powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
				pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
C	centigrade	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD	specially denatured
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d	single distilled
c.l.	car lots			S. E.	southeast
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
col.	color	incl.	included	ship't	shipment
com'l	commercial	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	tech.	technical
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than car lots	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid		
ctns.	cartons	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	min.	minimum		
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	W	west
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dextro.	dextrorotatory	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

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Acid, Propionic—Aluminum Hydrate

Acid, propionic, nat., dms., works, lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls. lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms. lb. 3.45 - 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.75 - 2.79
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - .61
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - .18¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
single pressed, bgs. lb. .26½ - .27½
triple pressed, bgs. lb. .29¾ - .30¾
Succinic, bbls. lb. .87 - .90
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60 Be, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton. 13.75 - —
66 Be, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
CP, N.F., cbys., extra lb. .06½ - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .08½ - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works, ton. 18.00 - —

Acid, tallow, dist., dms. lb. .18¼ - .19¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms. lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .37½ - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .39 - —
small, dms. lb. .41 - .43
imported, kgs. lb. .27 - .27½
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works lb. .20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100-lb. pkgs. lb. 2.65 - —
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .75 - .80
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz. 72.25 - 72.50
cryst., potent, bots. oz. 85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .45
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar lb. 3.25 - 4.10
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.70 - 2.80
powd., bbls. lb. 2.75 - 2.85
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.48 - 1.60

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .78
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
Benzyl, cns. lb. .72 - .80
dms. lb. .68 - .88
Alcohol, butyl, normal, ferment. Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - .18
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —

Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —

Alcohol, cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 2.80 - 3.55
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss R. gal. .86½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .90¼ - .95½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Mis. R. gal. .74½ - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - 96
tanks, same basis gal. 75 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .87 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .91 - 96
tanks, same basis gal. 75 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - 94
tanks, same basis gal. 73 - —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .92 - 97
tanks, same basis gal. .76 - —

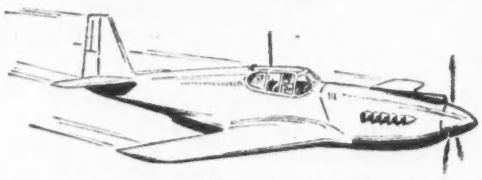
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss. R gal. .87½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91½ - .96½
tanks, same basis gal. .75½ - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd, E. Miss. R gal. 17.97 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.01 - 18.06
tanks, same basis gal. 17.85 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. Miss. R gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - 96
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
absolute, tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.94 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.98 - 19.03
tanks, same basis gal. 18.87 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .50½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .53½ - —
tanks dlvd gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.90 - —
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. 76 - 1.09
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs lb. 50 - 55
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14½ - .15
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .63 - .70
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .58 - .59¼
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls. lb. .34 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .27½ - .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls kilo. 750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls. lb. .12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼ - 06¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 52.00 - 56.00
l.c.l., works ton. 52.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd. lb. .17 - —

In the Gay Nineties when daring "aeronauts" were making breathtaking flights propelled only by the breeze... Esso Standard had just begun to study and experiment with light fraction petroleum refining.



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Aluminum Hydroxide—Asbestos Fiber

Aluminum hydroxide, gel., tech., min. 15% Al (OH)$_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis lb. .03¼ - .03½
smaller lots, same basis lb. .03¾ - .04
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .20¾ - —
contract, works lb. .19¼ - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .17¾ - —
contract, works lb. .16¾ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works lb. .78 - —
contract, works lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. 42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .16 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .15 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, dms., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —

Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. allds lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. allds lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. allds lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb. 13.50 - —
jars, works lb. 15.00 - 17.00

Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¼c. per lb. higher.

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½ - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½ - —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1¼c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 40,000 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., dms lb. .20½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, etns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
monobasic, etns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
tribasic, etns., c.l. lb. .46 - —
less than 1 ton lb. .47 - .48
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works; equald. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 - 12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminomethylethanolamine, tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Aminophilline, bots, kgs lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 68.00 - 70.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, ton 70.50 - 72.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 76.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —

Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 320.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 338.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .064 - 0975
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .15½ - 16½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .57
dms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. 16½ - 17
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.24 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80% dms., works lb. .40½ - —
kgs., works lb. .42½ - —
25% dms., frt. allds, zone 1. lb. .21½ - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works, ton. 52.50 - 56.50
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 42.50 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .30¾ - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 230.00 - —
ton tots, works ton. 248.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½ - 28¾
Phosphate, com'l, c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. 12½ - —
Stearate, anhydrous, dms lb. .34 - —
paste, dms lb. .06½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - 20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton. 45.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. allds lb. .08½ - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. allds, E. of Miss. R lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Metaraplan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns lb. .77 - 1.00
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, dms lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .95 - .98
imported, bls. lb. .98 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls lb. .50 - .55
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. allds lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. allds lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, frt. allds lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. 17¼ - 18
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Syrian, bgs., futures lb. .18½ - .19
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns lb. 2.20 - 2.35
dms. lb. 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .80 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .35 - .35¼
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.
Antimony oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .33¼ - .34
l.c.l., works lb. .34¼ - .35
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrine, bbls lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots oz. 2.20 - 2.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .22 - .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 18.00 - 18.50
Arnica, flowers, bbls lb. .50 - .90
root, bls. lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls lb. .18 - .20
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .55 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .09
Asafetida, cs lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines ton. 76.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton. 48.50 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton. 51.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 46.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 44.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton. 31.00 -

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Wider Selection Means you can order virtually all your reagent chemical requirements from the same source, at the same time. This is the economical way . . . the time-saving, easier way. More than 1,000 purity products of Reagent A. C. S., C. P., U. S. P., N. F., and Technical grades carry the B&A "Shield of Quality" label.

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In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal* • Toronto* • Vancouver*

SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882

*Complete stocks are carried here.

Asbestos fiber, 7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ..ton.27.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ..ton.26.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.27.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.25.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.27.00 - —
Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l. ..ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. ..ton.41.40 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l. ..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. ..ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l. ..ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. ..ton.55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ..ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines ..ton.29.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ..ton.29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works ..lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works ..lb. .05¼- .12
Mexican, rfd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, metric ..ton.27.50 - —
South American, rfd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy. ..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis ..ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis ..ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots. ..oz.13.50 -15.00
Sulphate, bots. ..oz.10.35 -12.00

B

Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs. ..lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. ..lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. ..lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. ..lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ..ton.72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works ..ton.82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works ..lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms. ..lb. .17 - .18
pure, bbls., kgs. ..lb. .10 - .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ..ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald. ..lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls. ..lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. ..lb. .09 - .09¼
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works ..lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. ..lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works ..lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works ..lb. .12½- .13½
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. ..lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up ..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots ..lb. .46 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. ..lb. .11 - .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.70.00 - —
Baryta ore, approx. 94% BaSO4, bulk, mines ..ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ..ton.35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..ton.36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ..ton.49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ..ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ..ton.20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs. ..lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls. ..lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Root, bls. ..lb. .55 - .60
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ..ton.11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. ..lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms. ..lb. .45 - .53
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works ..lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .32¼- —
dust, dry, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .22 - —
wet, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .23 - —
Benzidin base, bbls. ..lb. .85 - —
Benzocaine, cns. ..lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .21 - —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio, gal. .20 - —
Benzophenone, dms. ..lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys. ..lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works ..lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib, ctns., works lb. .90 - 1.03
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. ..lb. .60 - 1.00
dms. ..lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms. ..lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. ..lb. .19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns. ..lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns. ..lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. ..lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. ..lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. ..lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. ..lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns. ..lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. ..lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. ..lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. ..lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .24 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works ..lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib, dms., works ..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. ..lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .62 - .70
Betapicolin, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works ..lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. 1.70 - —
Beth root, bls. ..lb. .48 - .50
Biotin, cryst. ..gram.12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..lb. 4.50 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars ..lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms. ..lb. 3.98 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. ..lb. 1.70 - —
Oxychloride, dms. ..lb. 3.79 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms. ..lb. 4.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. ..lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. ..lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. ..lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms ..lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..lb. 3.20 - —
Sulphocarbonate, fib. dms. ..lb. 4.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms. ..lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point ..lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .14¾- .23¾
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works ..lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .07?2- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. ..lb. .11¼- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .08 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. ..lb. .13¼- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..lb. .07½- —
Very fine, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .07?2- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..lb. .1125- .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works ..lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. ..lb. .12 - .13
bark of root, bls. ..lb. .32 - .33
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls. ..lb. .80 - .82
Tree bark, bls ..lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls. ..lb. .52 - .53

Asbestos Fiber—Blue, Violet Toner, Tungstic

Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.77.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.85.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ..ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.90.60 - —
N. Y. whse. ..ton.108.00 - 120.00
bbls., c.l., works ..ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ..ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works. ..ton.67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..ton.73.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 7.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 7.75 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. ..lb. .18 - .23
Bloodroot, bls. ..lb. .65 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ..lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis ..lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis ..lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis ..lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Blue, copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis ..lb. 3.75 - 3.95
80%, bbls., same basis ..lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis ..lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis ..lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis ..lb. .60 - .72
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis ..lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic ..lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis ..lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis ..lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis ..lb. .45 - —
Soda CP, bronze, bbls., same basis ..lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis ..lb. .14 - .15
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis ..lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls ..lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls ..lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis ..lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis ..lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

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ORTHOTOLUIDINE
ANILIN OIL
ACETONE, C.P.
RESORCIN, U.S.P. Recrystallized
CONGO RED 4B
METHYL ETHYL KETONE
MENTHANOL, Pure, Synthetic
MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy
TRICHLORETHYLENE
C.P. CHROME YELLOW, Orange Shade
DIMETHYLANILIN

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GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

Blue Dyes—Canada Balsam

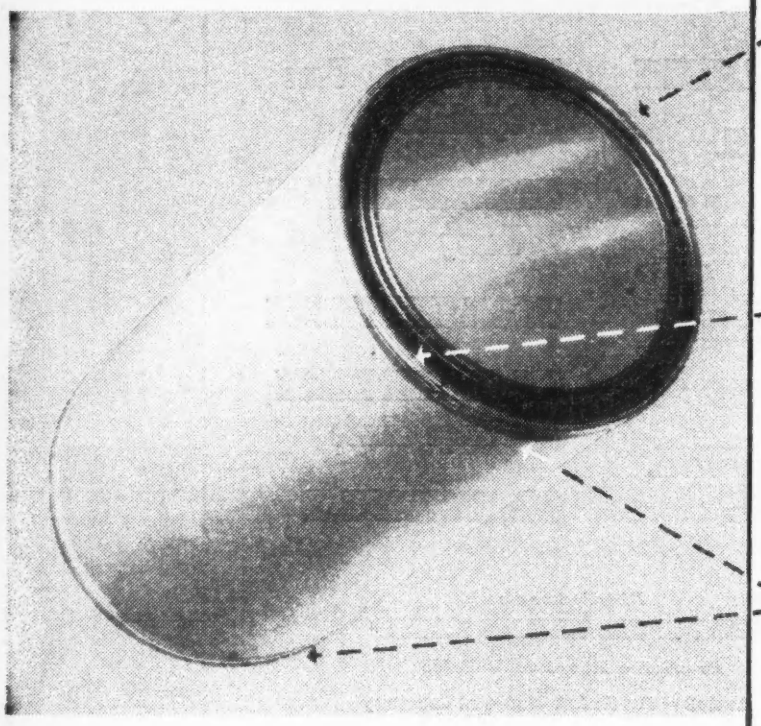
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluebag, root, bls. ..... lb. .55 - .60
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls. ..... lb. .08 - .09
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ..... ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ..... ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. work, ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works, ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls. ..... lb .45 - .50
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.97.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.102.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.117.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.122.50 - —
Borax, tech., 99½%, fine, gran., bulk, works ton.44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.71.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.76.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.68.50 - —
ton lots, ex wnse., N. Y. or Chi ton.91.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.96.50 - —
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.76.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 81.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.96.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.101.50 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. ..... lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¼
Sap, crystals, works ..... lb. .12 - —
powdered ..... lb. .13 - —
Brown sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ - .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .09¾ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls ..... lb. .35 - .36
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. .85 - .88
Buckthorn bark, bls ..... lb. .23 - .24
cut and sifted, bls ..... lb. .26 - .28
Berries, bgs ..... lb. .85 - 1.00
Burdock root, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, tll., ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .18½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½ - .18
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½ - —
Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., 1c. per lb. higher.
c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss ..... lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50-50, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .44 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works ..... lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works ..... lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd ..... lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

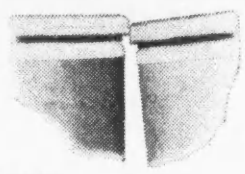
C

Cadmium bromide, jars ..... lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, cns. ..... lb. 4.89 - 4.99
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures ..... lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
imported, bleached, bls ..... lb. .70 - .88
peeled, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units 1 standard unit—1,000,000 USP units), works ..... gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works ..... gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works ..... gram. 4.80 - —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works ..... unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works ..... unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. lb. .09½ - .10½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10½ - .12¼
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works ..... ton.107.00 -140.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars. lb. .26 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 - —
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars ..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.32.00 -61.00
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 -59.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls ..... lb. .65 - .72
cns. ..... lb. .53 - .60
USP, bbls. ..... lb. .58 - .65
cns. ..... lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies ..dm.24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, dms ..... lb. .68 - —
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms ..... lb. .37 - .44
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works .. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liquid, 4% Ca, dms., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
5% Ca, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .28¾ - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars ..gram. .07½ - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works ..ton.75.50 -110.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works .. lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works ..... lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .13 - .18
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald .. lb. .05¾ - —
less, same basis ..... lb. .06¼ - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 6.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., 5.8% Ca, dms lb. .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works, lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - .44
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.50.00 - —
luminous tins, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms ..... lb. .59 - .60
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works .. lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works .... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms ..... lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs. lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural ..... lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works .. lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) ..... lb. .44½ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots .. lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .67 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .84 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .85 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).

ANNOUNCING Continental's improved LEVERPAK DRUM

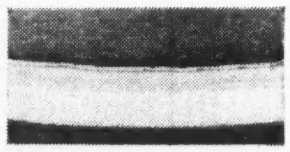
with "flat contour" locking band for better stowing and shipping.



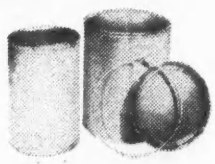


NEW! The smooth, flat contour of the new, wide locking bands insures compact loading and safer riding in transit.

NEW! Here's the most convenient locking device you've ever seen on a fibre drum. Easy to open, easy to close—and it can't open by itself.



NEW! Metal chimes now flash butt welded for greater strength and neater appearance.



NEW! Advances all along the line—improved materials, processes, techniques and equipment.

Here is the best-looking, most serviceable fibre shipping drum we have ever produced. From its newly designed cover—secured by the new "flat contour" locking band—to its easy stacking base, the improved Leverpak drum is engineered for rugged use and re-use.

If you have a dry product to ship, the improved Leverpak is the drum to ship it in—for greater product protection, easier handling, better appearance and all around efficiency. May we send you the full details on the Leverpak drum and its shipping mates, the all-fibre Fiberpak drum and the redesigned metal-end Stapak drum? A postal card will bring you the full story without obligation.

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The Container Company Division
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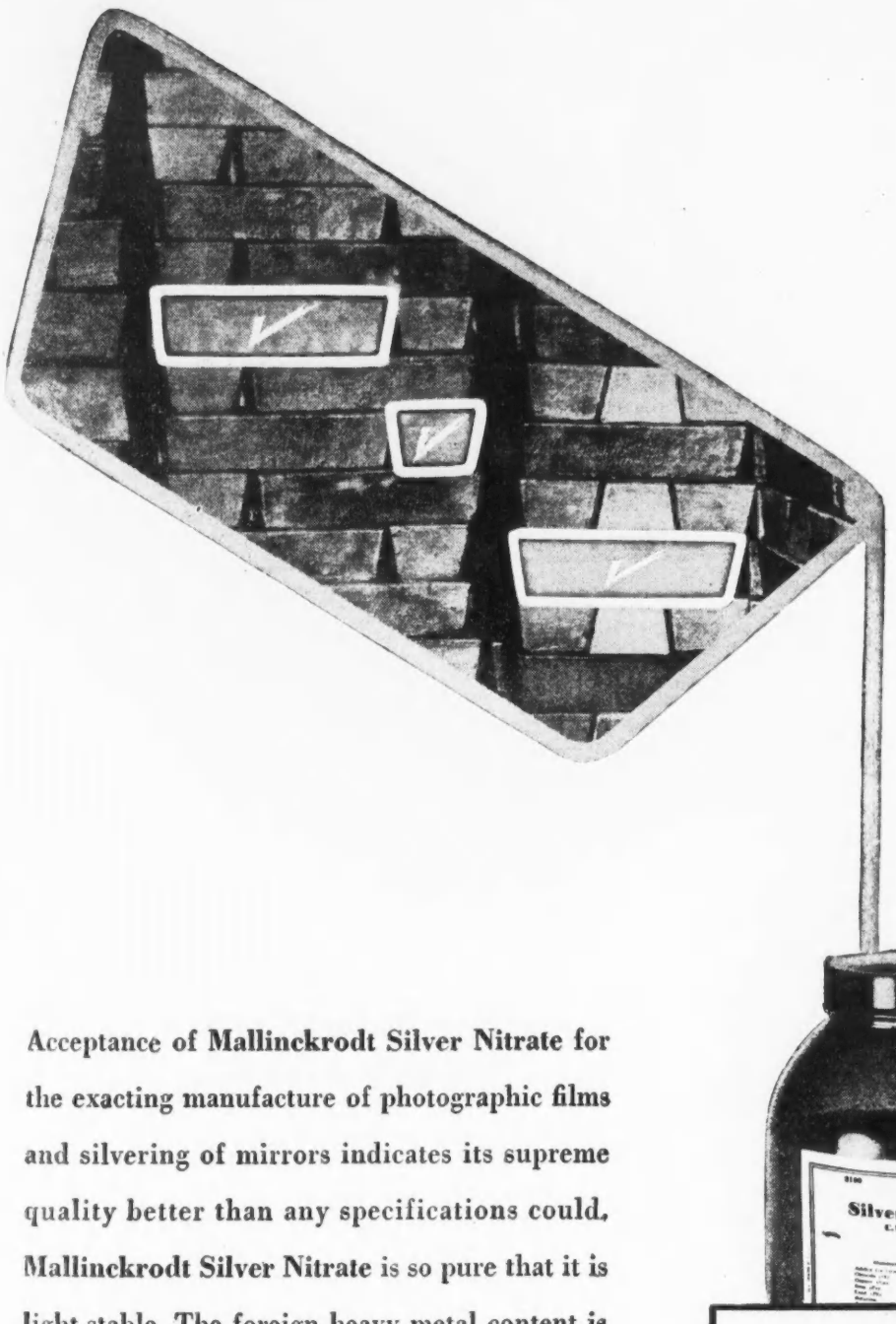

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SILVER NITRATE

SILVER CYANIDE

SILVER OXIDE

are made only from carefully selected

SILVER BULLION

Acceptance of **Mallinckrodt Silver Nitrate** for the exacting manufacture of photographic films and silvering of mirrors indicates its supreme quality better than any specifications could. **Mallinckrodt Silver Nitrate** is so pure that it is light-stable. The foreign heavy metal content is so low that a whole carload contains only about one cubic inch.

The same fine raw material, the same skillful processing, the same high standards give all **Mallinckrodt** silver salts this same ***uniform, dependable purity.***

Silver compounds for Industrial, Photographic, Medical and Analytical Uses

Silver Metal A.R. Precip.	Silver Acetate
Silver Carbonate A.R.	Silver Chloride
Silver Chloride A.R.	Silver Cyanide
Silver Iodide	Silver Lactate
Silver Nitrate C.P. Crystals	Silver Nitrate A.R. (A.C.S.)
Silver Nitrite	Silver Oxide U.S.P. IX
Silver Protein Mild U.S.P. XIII	Silver Protein Strong N.F. VIII
Silver Sulfate	Silver Sulfate A.R. (A.C.S.)
Lunar Caustic U.S.P. XIII (No. 1)	Lunar Caustic No. 2

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UNIFORM, DEPENDABLE PURITY

Cantharides—Coaltar

Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
powd., bxs	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Russian, bgs	lb.	6.25	- 6.50
powd., bxs	lb.	6.50	- 6.75
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns	lb.	6.50	- 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls	gal.	1.25	- —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs	lb.	.17	Nom.
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.19¼	- .19½
Carbazole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.55	Nom.
Carbinol butyl, normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.42	- —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	- —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.50	- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾	- —
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06	- .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	.08½	- .11
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.07½	- —
W. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08	- —
USP, cbys	lb.	.17	- .19
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., futures	lb.	2.20	- 2.50
medium, cs	lb.	1.84	- 1.86
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs	lb.	1.73	- 1.75
Indian, cs	lb.	1.60	Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).			
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	- —
smaller lots	lb.	5.65	- 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg.		5.00	- —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg.		2.00	- —
bulk grain quantities	gm.	5.00	- —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram	gm.	.67½	- —
tins, works	gm.	.62	- —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.70	- —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn	cn.	.85	- —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram	lb.	37.80	- —
50,000 A units per gram	lb.	7.87	- —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.32	- —
dms., works	milli. units.	.30	- —
3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.35	- —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.50	- —
Carvol, bots	lb.	9.50	-16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.38	- .40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.09¾	- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.30	- —
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.34	Nom.
Imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., or more	lb.	.25¾	- .26½
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.36	Nom.
smaller lots	lb.	.37	Nom.
Cassia, bark, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.45	Nom.
broken, bls	lb.	.34	Nom.
shortstick, bls	lb.	.26	Nom.
China, rolls, select, cs	lb.	.12	- .12½
broken, bls	lb.	.08½	- .09
Kwangsi, broken, bls	lb.	.12	- .12½
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.29	- .30
medium, bls	lb.	.35	- .35½
thin, bls	lb.	.44	Nom.
Yunnan, bls	lb.	.18	- .18½
Buds, China, bgs	lb.	.36	- .37
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30	- .35
Castor beans, bgs., Oct.-Nov., ship't, Brazilian ports	long-ton.	110.00	- —
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.50	- —
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.00	-45.00
synthetic, cns	lb.	22.00	- —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works.	lb.	2.00	- —
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	3.25	- —
Catnep, bls	lb.	.60	- .65
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .28½
Indian, bgs	lb.	.23½	- .24
futures, bgs	lb.	.23	- .23½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36	- —
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.42	- —
Cellulose acetate, molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49	- .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	- .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	- .59
butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.52	- —
less than 500 lbs., works.	lb.	.53	- —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.	lb.	.49	- —
less than 500 lbs., works,	lb.	.50	- —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.	lb.	.53	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54	- —
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.	lb.	.51	- .57
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.52	- .58
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.57	- —
less than 500 lbs., works.	lb.	.58	- —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.56	- .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	- .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	- .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	- —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25	- —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb.	.70	- .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.25	- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.75	- —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	- .05½
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.04	- —
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50	-40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.00	- —
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs	lb.	.46	- .50
Roman, bls.	lb.	1.75	- 2.25
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.50	- —
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	54.50	-55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works.	ton.	50.50	- —
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	39.50	-43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	42.50	-45.50
screenings, bgs., works	ton.	33.50	- —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	- —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	50.00	-60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton.	35.00	- —
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.06	- .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0465	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0495	- —
tanks	lb.	.0390	- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1105	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1170	- .1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	-13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50	- 14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	13.00	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00	- —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net	ton.	16.00	-35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	45.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	50.00	-55.00
Chloral, dms., works	lb.	.45	- .50
Hydrate, jars	lb.	.90	- .95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.50	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.55	- 1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.65	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.70	- 1.85
technical, cns., c.l., works	lb.	1.55	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.60	- 1.80
Chlorinated rubber, standard, cns., c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.09	- .15½
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.40	- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.70	- —
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb.	.20	- .23
USP, dms.	lb.	.50	- .53
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.33	- —
Chloropicrin, com'l. bots	lb.	1.35	- —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.85	- —
100-lbs., same basis	lb.	.87	- —
25-lbs., same basis	lb.	1.12	- —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.50	- —
5-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.00	- —
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50	- —
Choline chloride, 6b. dms., works	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.20	- —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works,	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.09½	- —
8½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24	- .27
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.54	- —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	7.11	- —
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs	lb.	1.26	Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.95	- —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.69	- —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65	- —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42	- —
Cinchophen, N.F., heavy, dms., works,	lb.	4.20	- 4.30
standard, dms., works	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms	lb.	.75	- 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.	lb.	.32	- .32½
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	3.75	- 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	3.25	- 4.75
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.60	- .70
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
futures, bls.	lb.	.11	- .11½
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.18½	- .19
Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.24½	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.26	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.14½	- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.25½	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.27	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.15½	- —

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$KBrO_3$ Potassium Bromate

USES: As a neutralizer for cold permanent wave solutions

For an aging and maturing agent for flour

As a yeast food

As an oxidizing agent

Dow has been a producer of quality Potassium Bromate for more than 30 years.

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The problem was to develop a stable multivitamin product of uniform potency, size and color. When Strong Cobb's staff of 52 pharmaceutical chemists developed their answer—the finished product met their most exacting specifications. It was called a CELET, and its 18 different coats consisted of 64 individual layers. The CELET provided unique separation of incompatible substances. AGAIN STRONG COBB'S PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS HAD DEVELOPED SOMETHING NEW IN PHARMACEUTICALS.

The CELET is but one form of product manufactured by Strong Cobb. Private formula enteric-coated tablets, coated tablets and plain tablets are produced by the millions each day at the Strong Cobb plant.

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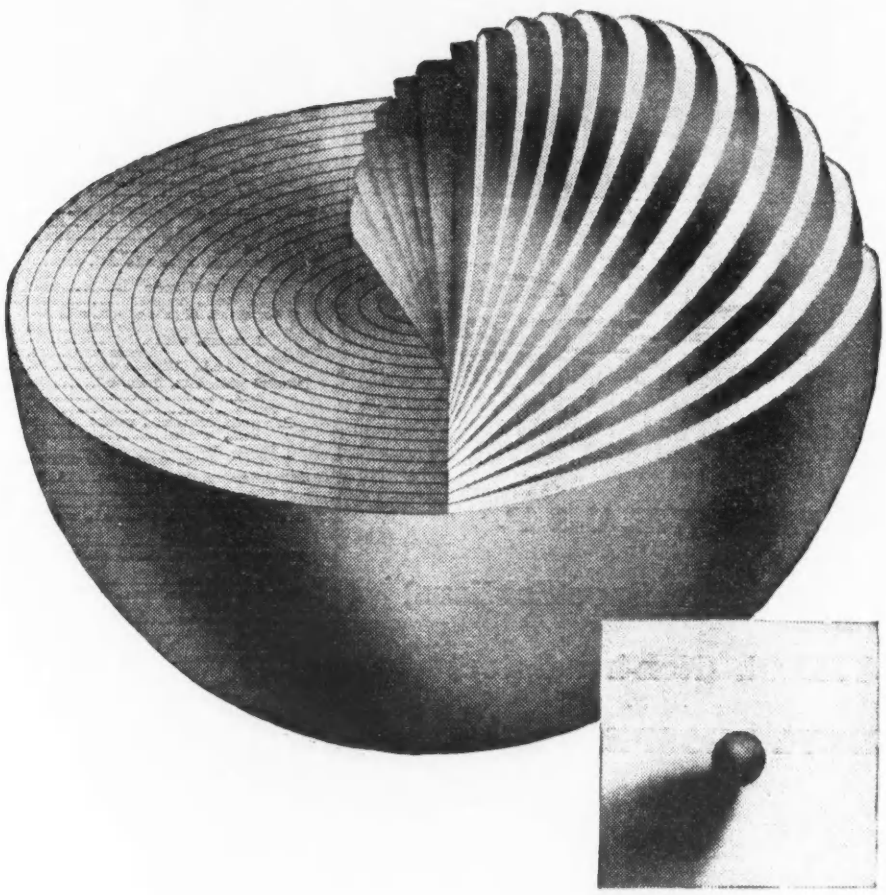
. . . then 52 pharmaceutical chemists built a *celet*



1. *Compressed slug—therapeutic agents and filler.*
2. *15 layers—therapeutic agents.*
3. *3 layers—protective coat, water-soluble moisture-resistant film.*
4. *2 layers—therapeutic agent.*
5. *2 layers—protective coat.*
6. *2 layers—therapeutic agent.*
7. *2 layers—protective coat.*
8. *3 layers—therapeutic agent.*
9. *2 layers—protective coat.*
10. *3 layers—protective coat and adhesive.*
11. *1 layer—aqueous medium protective coat.*
12. *2 layers—white shellac.*
13. *1 layer—gelatin solution.*
14. *4 layers—protective coat.*
15. *4 layers—sub-coat.*
16. *2 layers—adhesive.*
17. *12 layers—finishing coat.*
18. *Color process (eight hours).*
19. *4 layers—polishing agent.*

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Strong Cobb & Company Inc.
2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

OCT 11 1948

Cobalt Acetate—Diethyleneglycol Diethylether

Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .83¾- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works..lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs...lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs....lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.....lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms..lb. .56 - —
solid, 8½% Co, dms.....lb. .65 - —
8% Co, dms.....lb. .61¼- —
Napthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls..lb. .75¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.27½- 1.80
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.26½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms lb. .38½- —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve., or N. Y.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .90 - —
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs....oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Blue, root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks.
Colchicum seed, bgs., futures.....lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Condurango bark, bgs., futures...lb. .20 - .21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - .66
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works.lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works..lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .25¼- .26¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .29 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .20 - .20¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .46 - —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss...lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .23½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd..lb. .22¼- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls...lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls.....lb. .45¾- —
12.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .44½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works....lb. .30½- .32½
red, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .30 - .32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld..lb. .24¼- .27¼
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms lb. .25 - —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 9.10 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs.13.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.14.00 -14.80
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23¾- .24¼
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports.....ton.245.00 Nom.
Atlantic or Gulf ports....ton.255.00 Nom.
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures..lb. .05½- .06
Italian, bgs.....lb. .05½- .06
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.99 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.04 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.35 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd.. unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E..ton.55.00 -56.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship..lb. .32½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - .34
imported, kgs.....lb. .30½- .30¾
Creosote, beachwood, bots., cbys..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .16 - .19½
refined, dms., c.l., works..gal. .38½- —
L.c.l., same basis...gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works.gal. .20 - —
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys...lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - .19¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- .19½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18¼- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- .19¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18¼- .18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- .17
5 and 10 gals., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.13.75 -14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .31 - .33
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs.....lb. .68 - .73
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .60 - .70
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .40 - .41
Italian, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Persian, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock..lb. .09½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk.. unit-ton. 2.55 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis. unit-ton. 2.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09½- .12½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .13
tanks, works.....lb. .08 - .11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works....lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd..gal. .27 - —

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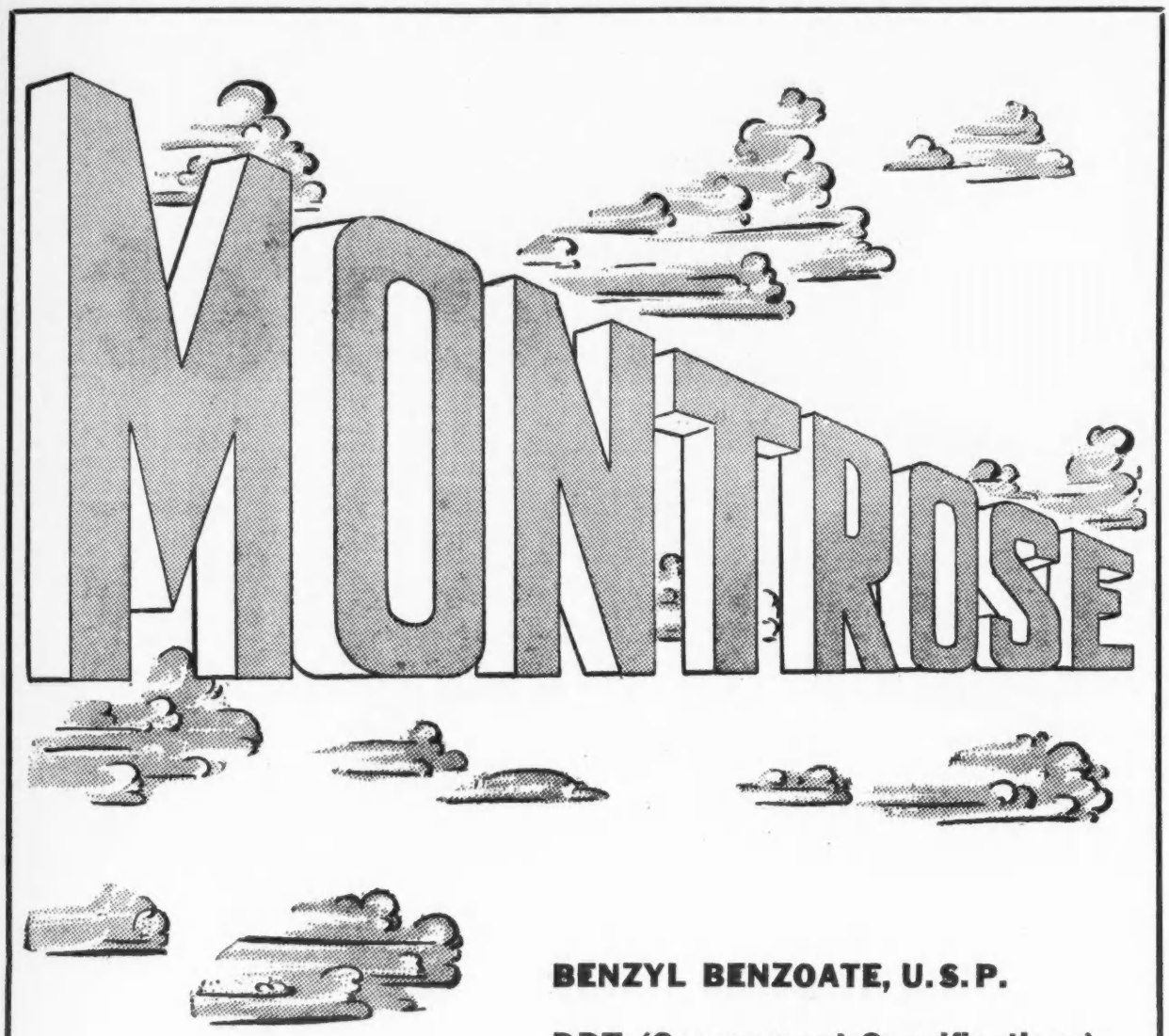
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .35 - .36
smaller lots.....lb. .42½- —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd.lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works..ton.41.65 -52.50
Rock, paper bgs., works.....ton.34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
over 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd..lb. .40 - —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, bgs., c.l., 400 lbs. 8.09 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.48 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.24 - —
Canary, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.83 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.22 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.98 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.93 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.08 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.68 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.07 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.83 - —
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
imp., bgs.....lb. .1165- .1185

Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. highet.

Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots..100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.....lb. No prices.
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.54 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.50.00 -52.00
California.....ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast.. ton.62.00 - —
California.....ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast....lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .37 - .38¼
l.c.l.....lb. .37½- .39
tanks.....lb. .35½- .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .64¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .62¾- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .53½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
Dibutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
Dibutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .84 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .58 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
tins, small lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald.lb. .28 - —
Dicoumaral, bots., works.....lb.18.00 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works..lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
smaller containers, same basis..lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .46½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
tanks.....lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works...lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .71 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .40 - —



BENZYL BENZOATE, U.S.P.

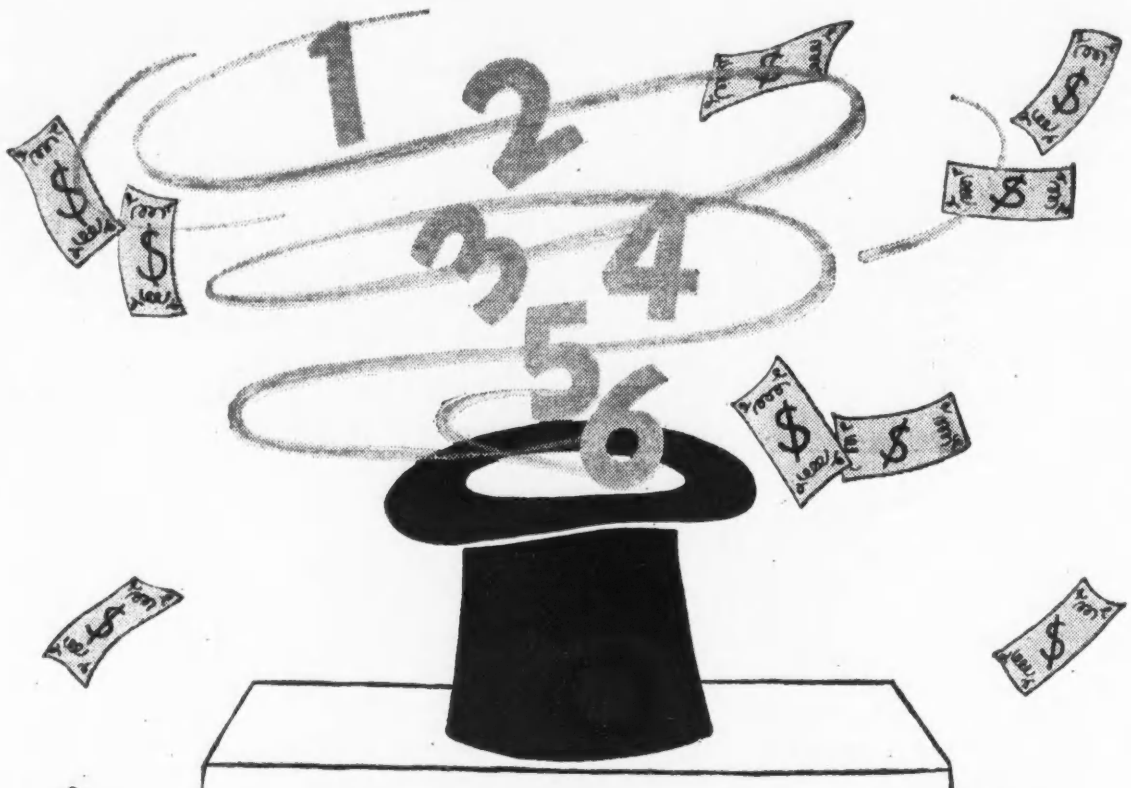
DDT (Government Specifications)

ERGOSTEROL (Non-Irradiated)

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

MONTROSE Chemical Company
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



There's "magic" in these six numbers

...PERHAPS "MAGICAL" PROFITS FOR YOU, TOO

WHAT DO THESE NUMBERS DO? They pinpoint the six advantages of packaging products in metal containers.

ONE: Cans fill and close easier...faster.

TWO: Cans are break-proof.

THREE: Cans protect contents from light, air, dirt, insects, moisture.

FOUR: Cans are lightweight...mean lower shipping costs.

FIVE: Cans stack easier...stay that way.

SIX: Cans mean eye-appeal for impulse buying.

What other type package gives you *all* the advantages of metal containers?

None!

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY
New York • Chicago • San Francisco

This trademark CANCO *is your assurance of quality containers. Look for it!*

Diethleneglycol, Monobutylether—Dyes, Coaltar

Diethyleneglycol monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
tanks lb. .20½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, bots kilo. 300.00 -330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 18.00 -19.00
powd., bots gram. 1.25 - 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l. lb. .33 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
tanks lb. .12½ - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
tanks, works lb. .05½ - —
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs lb. .16 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .26 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73½ - —
tanks, works lb. .71½ - —
Sulphate, ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ret. 10-gal. dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .38½ - .48½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - .25¾
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls lb. .16 - .21¾
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .14 - .17
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .22 - .26¾
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .07 - .08½
refd., dms lb. .17½ - .18¾
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works. lb. .15 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .43 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .48 - .61
dms. lb. .45 - .56
Diphenylamine, bbls lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. 64.00 -66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .20 - .22
imp., NF, cut, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
reeds, cs No stocks.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.75 -16.30
No. 2, cns lb. 15.75 -16.30
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.75 -16.30
No. 2, cns lb. 20.55 -21.15
No. 3, cns lb. 32.65 -33.25

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.40 - 3.50
No. 2, cns lb. 4.30 - 4.40
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.00 - 7.25
No. 2, cns lb. 20.55 -21.15
No. 3, cns lb. 20.55 -21.15
No. 4, cns lb. 6.65 - 6.95
No. 32, cns lb. 4.90 - 5.00
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.70 - 10.25
No. 3, cns lb. 3.10 - 3.15
No. 4, cns lb. 3.10 - 3.15
No. 5, cns lb. 3.70 - 3.80
No. 6, cns lb. 3.70 - 3.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.10 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 14.90 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 14.90 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 14.90 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 13.70 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.10 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 18.55 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.25 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 19.15 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 3.45 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 3.45 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.75 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 2.05 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.75 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.10 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 22.20 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 4.55 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.10 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 22.20 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 16.15 - —
Violet D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.55 - —
No. 2, cns lb. 14.90 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.10 - —
No. 8, cns lb. 10.10 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 12.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 12.50 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 14.65 - —
No. 37, cns lb. 13.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 12.50 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 14.90 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 12.50 - —
No. 3, cns lb. 26.40 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
20 Chrysoidine G lb. .53 - .55
27 Orange G lb. .64 - .67
31 Amido naphthol red G lb. .53 - .56
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .74 - .76
40 Alizarine yellow R lb. .87 - .91
57 Amido naphthol red 6B lb. .87 - .91
79 Ponceau R lb. .61 - .64
151 Orange II lb. .39 - .41
165 Red lake C lb. 1.05 - —
176 Red lake A lb .75 - .78
179 Azo rubine lb. .83 - .88
180 Diamond blue 3B lb. .83 - .88
185 Cochineal red A lb. .77 - .80
202 Chrome blue black R lb. .51 - .53
203 Chrome black T lb. .59 - .62
209 Sulphon acid blue R lb. .75 - .80
216 Acid alizarin red B lb. .69 - .72
234 Resorcin brown lb. .74 - .77
246 Naphthol blue black lb. .64 - .67
278 Benzo fast red SBL lb. 2.66 - 2.73
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra lb. .90 - .94
299 Diamond black F lb. 1.13 - 1.18
304 Nerol 2B lb. 1.65 - 1.73
326 Benzo fast orange S lb. 1.41 - 1.46
332 Bismarck brown R lb. .67 - .70
365 Chrysophenine lb. 1.74 - 1.85
382 Diamine scarlet B lb. 1.47 - 1.53
401 Diamine black BH lb. .52 - .55
406 Benzo blue 2B conc lb. .93 - .94
419 Diamine fast red F lb. .94 - .97
420 Diamine brown M lb. .74 - .76
446 Benzo purpurine 4B lb. .88 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF lb. 1.52 - —
561 Trisulphon brown B lb. 1.45 - —
581 Direct deep black EW extra. lb. .67 - —
593 Diamine green B lb. .80 - —
598 Congo brown G lb. 1.20 - —
620 Sun yellow lb. .89 - —
639 Xylene light yellow lb. 1.45 - —
640 Tartrazine lb. 1.20 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.52 - —
657 Malachite green lb. 1.73 - —
662 Brilliant green lb. 2.30 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B lb. 3.03 - —
671 Glaucine lb. 1.43 - —
680 Methyl violet B lb. .95 - —
681 Crystal violet lb. 1.91 - —
693 Fuchsyl violet S4B lb. 1.41 - —
720 Chrome azurol B lb. 3.03 - —
729 Victoria blue B lb. 2.48 - —
737 Wool green S lb. 1.93 - —
749 Rhodamine B lb. 3.35 - —
814 Chloramine yellow lb. 2.33 - —
841 Safranine lb. 2.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78 lb. .86 - —
922 Methylene blue GXX lb. 1.28 - —
969 Hydron blue R lb. .67 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra lb. .26½ - —
1027 Alizarin VI lb. .64 - —
1034 Alizarin red S lb. 2.30 - —
1054 Alizarin saphiro' B lb. 2.40 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green lb. 2.42 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.13 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 1.81 - —
double paste lb. 3.62 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.45 - —
1101 Caledon jade green lb. 2.32 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single paste lb. 2.12 - —
double paste lb. 2.13 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.60 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.08 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
double paste lb. 3.29 - —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste lb. 1.54 - —
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste lb. 1.37 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB lb. 1.08 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black 7 lb. 1.80 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.61 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. .90 - —
p-244 Celiton scarlet B lb. 1.37 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.74 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.
Black, blue, No. 550 lb. .67 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .72 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.14 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .73 - —
Red, 4 B conc lb. 1.13 - —
Yellow, C lb. .96 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, same basis:—
Auramine, O lb. 1.54 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.00 - —
Jet lb. 1.00 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.33 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .70 - —

FROM SHELL CHEMICAL

KETONES

WITH PROPERTIES YOU MAY BE LOOKING FOR...

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

	MOLECULAR FORMULA	MOLECULAR WEIGHT	BOILING POINT °C.	FLASH PT. °F. TAG OPEN CUP	FLASH PT. °F. TAG CLOSED CUP	VAPOR PRESSURE mm. Hg 20° C.	POUNDS PER GAL. 20° C.
ACETONE	CH_3-CO-CH_3	58.1	56.1	BELOW −4		186.2	6.59
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	CH_3-CO-C_2H_5	72.1	79.6	34	28	71.2	6.71
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	CH_3-CO-CH_2-$CH(CH_3)_2$	100.2	115.9	81	60	15.2	6.67
MESITYL OXIDE	CH_3-CO-CH=$C(CH_3)_2$	98.1	129.5	98	79	8.0	7.11

AS SOLVENTS, these four Shell Chemical ketones can be used to excellent advantage . . . in surface coatings based on nitrocellulose and vinyl resins . . . in phenolic can coating operations, cloth and paper coatings, airplane dopes, artificial leathers, acetate rayon, photographic film, cleaning compounds, paint removers, adhesives and rubber cement.

In the compounding of lacquers and thinners, their solvency permits solutions of high solids concentration while keeping viscosity characteristics within workable limits.

AS EXTRACTANTS they find widespread use in the preparation of antibiotics, the dewaxing of lubricating oils and in numerous other recovery processes.

AS CHEMICAL RAW MATERIALS these ketones, because of their reactive carbonyl group, permit chlorination, hydrogenation, oxidation and condensation with aldehydes and aromatic compounds.

For full descriptive matter and samples of any or all of the above ketones, write your nearest Shell Chemical office.

Other Shell Chemical products are: Allyl Chloride, Acrolein, Epichlorohydrin, Glycerol Dichlorohydrin and Isopropyl Alcohol

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Division
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 • 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
Western Division

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit soluble, same basis, chrysodine, R, extra lb. .50 - —
Y, extra lb. .54 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 2.65 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 1.70 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.37 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.19 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. .99 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis:—
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .67 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc lb. .40 - —
Rhodamine, azo-R, extra, conc. lb. .79 - —
Scarlet, crocein, MOO lb. 1.23 - —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .89 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 1.45 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .77 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. .91 - 1.00
tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .45 - .50
Elecampane root, bls lb. .27 - .28
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .55 - .56
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - .50
select, bndls lb. .65 - .70
Emetine hydrochloride, bots oz. 42.50 - 48.00
Ephedra herb, bls lb. .90 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .84 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .78 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .60 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs oz. .57 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs oz. .53 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram .60 - .70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.

Ergot, USP, ens. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Eserine, bots oz. 55.00 - 56.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 60.00 - 61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .102 - —
tanks, works lb. .085 - —
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks lb. .29 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .04½ - —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms. lb. .18 - .23
USP, anesthesia, hospital, cans lb. .75 - 1.05
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-85%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - .18¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½ - .16¾
NF, dms lb. .30 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44½ - —
tanks works lb. .42½ - —
Benzoate, bots lb. .60½ - .66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., wks., lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms lb. .36 - .40
Butyrate, bgs gal. 4.75 - —
ens., works lb. .65 - .70
dms., works lb. .60 - —
Carbamate, dms., dlvd, E lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks lb. .17½ - —
USP, bbls., cyl lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, ens lb. 2.30 - 3.60
Formate, dms lb. .33 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 4.08 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Methyrylate, M-2, dms., works lb. .60 - —
ens., works lb. .63 - .67
P-2, ens., works lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices.
Oenanthate, dms lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms., works. lb. .50 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .30 - —
Ethylanilin, dms lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib, dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 - .62
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .09 - —
W. of Rockies lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11½ - —
W. of Rockies lb. .12 - —
smaller containers lb. .12½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies lb. .08½ - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - .21
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - .22
tanks, works lb. .15 - .16
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —

Ethyleneglycol monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, ens., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, ens., dms lb. 1.95 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .12 - .13
Eugenol, prime, USP lb. 1.85 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 17.00 - 20.50
bulk, c.l., works ton. 14.00 - 17.50
Glass, 20 mesh bgs., tons, works, ton. 12.75 - 16.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.75 - 12.25
Pottery, bulk, c.l., works ton. 17.00 - 19.00
bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .03½ - .09
Indian, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs lb. .09¾ - .10
futures, bgs lb. .09½ - .10
Moroccan, bgs., futures lb. .09½ - .10
Ferric subnitate (see iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .13 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .14 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, ens gal. 32.50 - 33.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 2.25 - 2.30
Fishberries, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 125.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area, ton. 130.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton. 115.00 Nom.
Fleaseed, black, bgs lb. .30 - .35
blonde, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Husks, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton. 42.00 - —
nonecontract, c.l., mines ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net ton. 39.00 - 41.00
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - 37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 34.00 - 36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 33.00 - 35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 32.00 - 34.00
Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0695 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0745 - —
dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0595 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0645 - —
tanks, works lb. .0420 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C. lb. .0445 - —
uninhibited, tanks, works lb. .0400 - —
Frinzetree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .47
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines ton. 30.00 - —
Tex., mines ton. 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l. ton. 30.00 - 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .09½ - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .30½ - —
tanks lb. .28 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .42½ - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39½ - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —

G

G salt, bbls lb. .55 - —
Galangal root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. .21 - .24
Extract, bbls No stocks.

DOWN ON THE FARM

SANTOBANE KEEPS CATTLE HEALTHIER, IMPROVES BEEF AND MILK YIELD

The economic importance of Santobane (Monsanto DDT) is especially emphasized in the control of livestock pests. Properly formulated and applied, Santobane rids animals of flies and other annoying insects—results in higher meat and milk production.

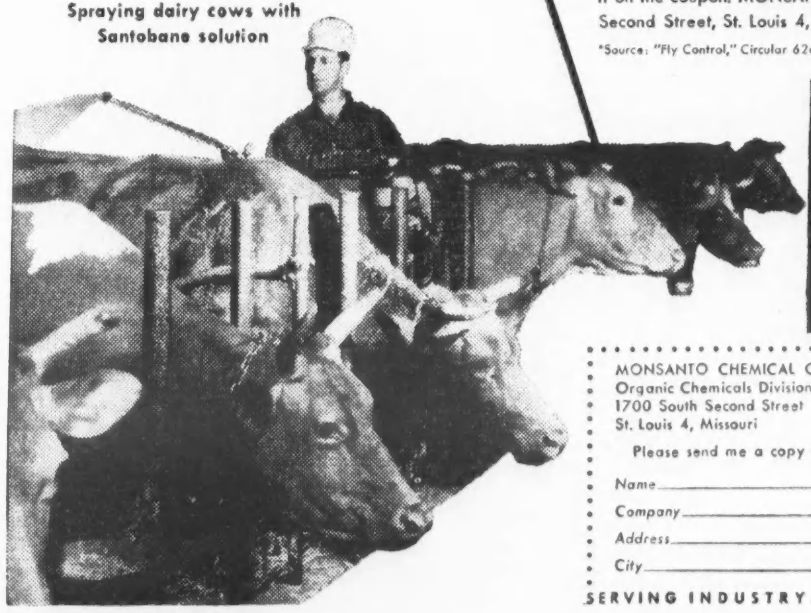
The low cost involved in treating with Santobane is far outweighed by increased profits. Here are typical formulations that have been recommended for livestock:*

BEEF CATTLE — Horn flies can be controlled by spraying animals at monthly intervals with 8 pounds of 50% DDT wettable powder in 100 gallons of water, or with ¼ pound of wettable powder in three gallons of water. Apply at a rate of 2 quarts per animal for each application.

DAIRY CATTLE — Spraying dairy cattle with DDT wettable powder will keep the animals free of horn flies and almost free of stable flies. If 50% wettable powder is used, mix ½ pound in 3 gallons of water, and apply 1 pint to each cow once a week.

Santobane is available from Monsanto for immediate shipment at competitive prices. Carefully controlled manufacturing processes guarantee ease of formulation as dusts, wettable powders, solutions, emulsifiable solutions and aerosols. For information on all phases of Santobane formulation and application send for a copy of the booklet, "Santobane (Monsanto DDT)"... Write, or ask for it on the coupon. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri. *Santobane: Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.*

*Source: "Fly Control," Circular 626, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.



Spraying dairy cows with Santobane solution

MONSANTO CHEMICALS for PLASTICS

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY OPD-6
Organic Chemicals Division
1700 South Second Street
St. Louis 4, Missouri

Please send me a copy of the Santobane booklet.

Name _____ Title _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Gammapicoline—Gum Myrrh

Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax. Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .1075- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks gal. .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks gal. .105 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks gal. .1175- .12
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls. lb. .15 - .17
grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .21
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .19
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - —
prime lb. 2.50 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.15 - 3.30
Ginger, oleoresin, bots lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls lb. .15½- .16
Cochin, bleached, bgs lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs lb. No stocks.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .29½- .30
No. 2, bgs. lb. .28½- .29
No. 3, futures lb. .26½- .27
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .22 Nom.
Ginseng root, cs. lb. 18.50 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50

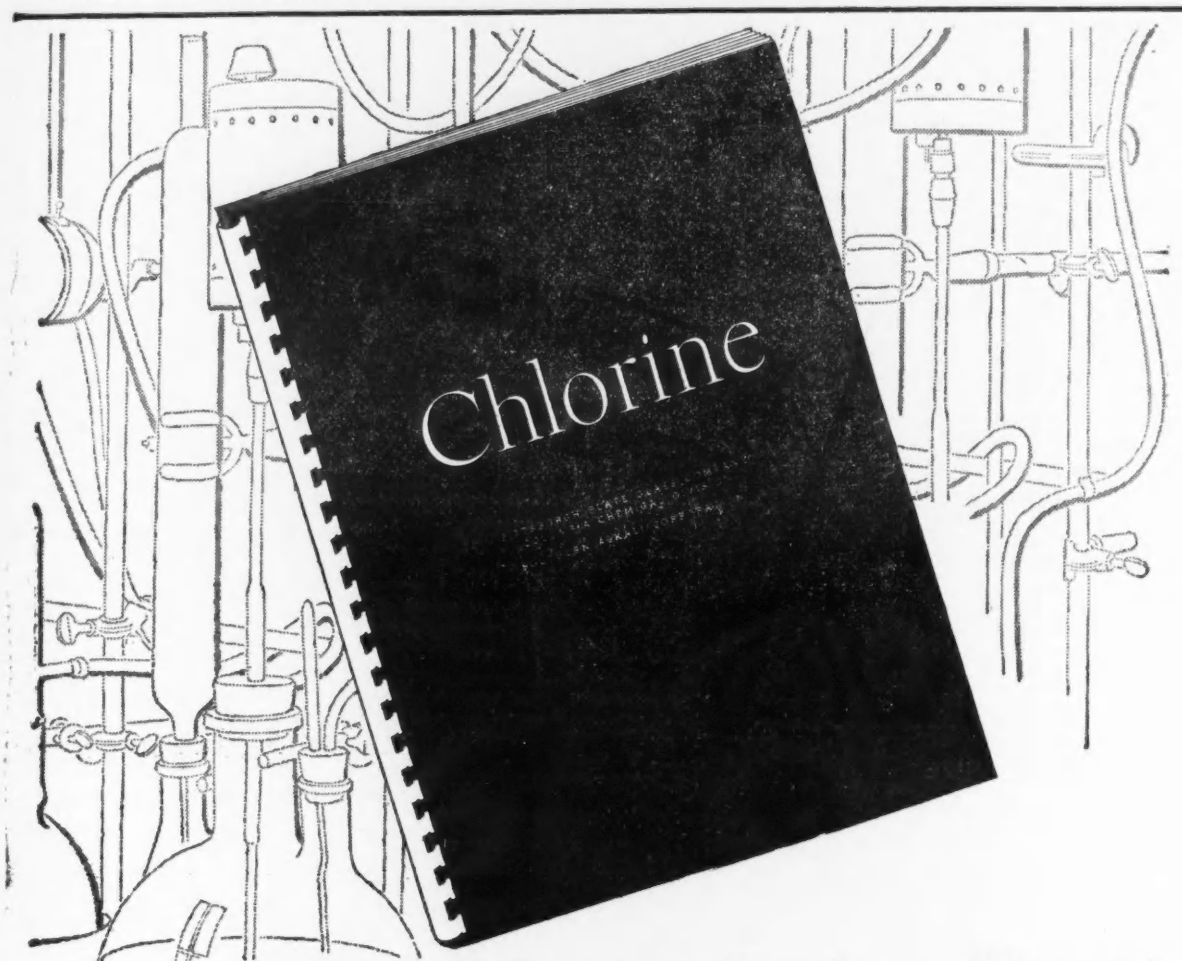
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .23 - —
50-90, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
145-180 bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.
Ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
pulverized, 60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .31
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .32
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .33
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .34
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .35
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .36
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .37
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .39
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .41
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - .30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Glycerin, dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39¼- .40
high gravity, dms., c.l lb. .39¼- .40¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks lb. .39¼- .40
Glycerin, refined, BP, 96%, dms., c.l lb. .39¾- .41½
tanks lb. .39½- .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l lb. .39½- .41¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .41¾
tanks lb. .39¼- .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l lb. .39⅛- .40⅛
l.c.l. lb. .39⅞- .40⅞
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Golden seal, root, bls lb. 5.00 - 5.25
powd., bxs. lb. 5.90 - —
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots oz. 13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. .21 - .22
No 2 whse lb. .23 - —
Grease, house, loose lb. .09¼- —
White, choice, loose lb. .12½- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .09½- —

Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .34½- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis. lb. .35½- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .36½- —
16-20%, bbls.,same basis lb. .37 - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .38 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .38¼- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .38 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .42½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .44¼- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .45¼- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .10¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .11¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .12¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .12¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .13½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .22¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .23¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .23½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .24 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd, Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Guaiac resin, cs lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins lb. No prices
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, dms lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .12½- .14
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .23 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Manila, loba, B, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
C, bgs. lb. .24 - .26
CBB, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
CNE, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
DK, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
dust, bgs. lb. .07½- .09
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
WS, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs. lb. .35 - .38
Dammar, Batavia, A, D, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
A E, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs. lb. .09¾- .10½
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .09¾- .11
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .07½- .09
black, bold, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .12 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .27 - .29
No. 2, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
dust, bgs. lb. .09¾- .10½
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns lb. .21 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs lb. .98 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1 lb. .48 - .49
No. 2 lb. .40 - .44
No. 3 lb. .34 - .35
No. 4 lb. .31 - .32
No. 5 lb. .29 - .30
No. 6 lb. .27 - .28
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .35 - .37
Mastic, cs lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .38



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...now available for those who want basic information on Chlorine

Prepared by the joint Technical Staffs of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, and Southern Alkali Corporation, this 72-page Chlorine Manual is just off the press. It presents basic information and data which is useful to technical, transportation and purchasing men, and of interest to managing executives and others who are concerned with the buying, handling and use of Chlorine. We shall be glad to send you a copy. Just send your request on your company letterhead. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, Fifth at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

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CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON CINCINNATI MINNEAPOLIS CHARLOTTE ST. LOUIS CLEVELAND SAN FRANCISCO PITTSBURGH PHILADELPHIA

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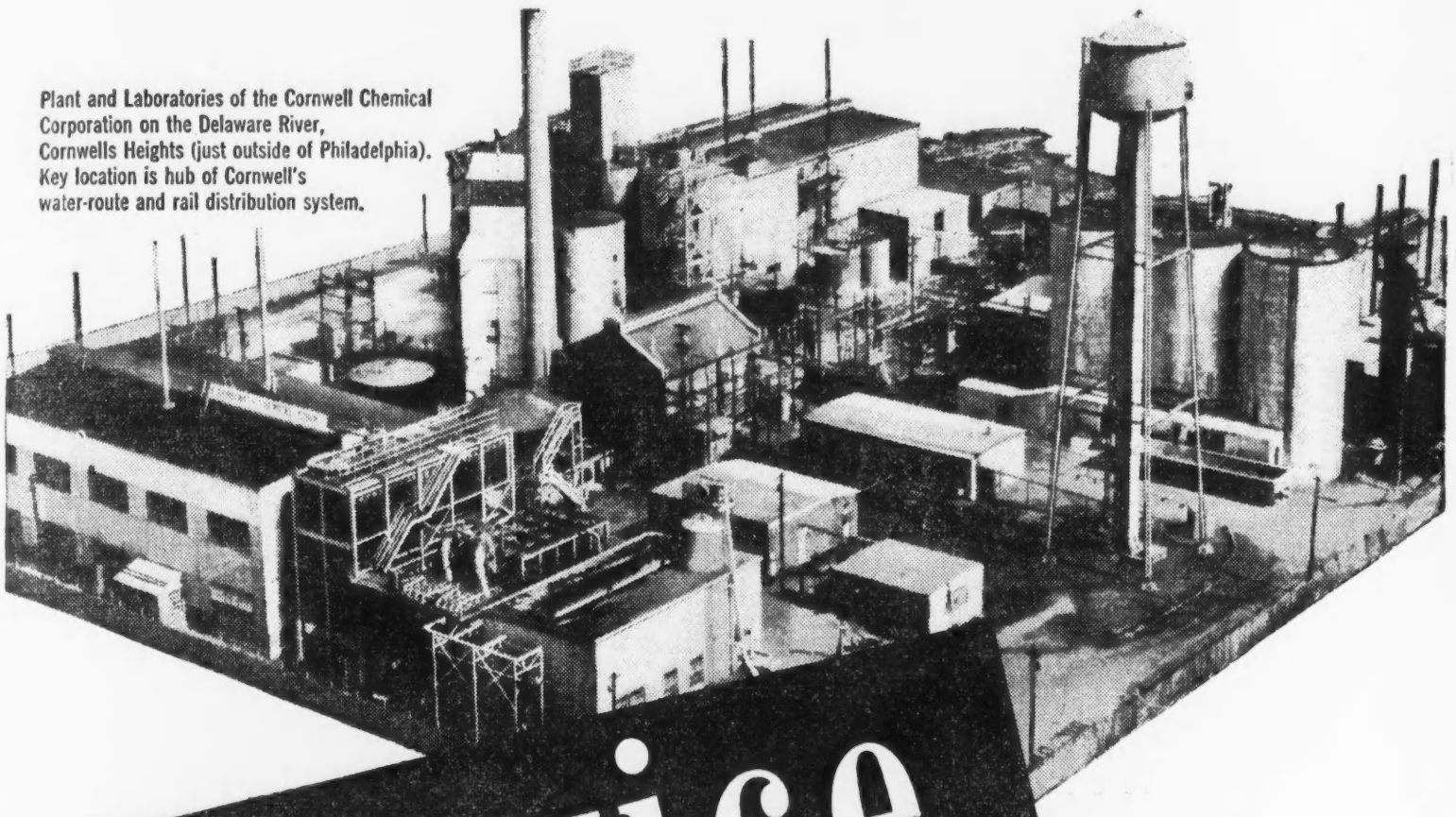
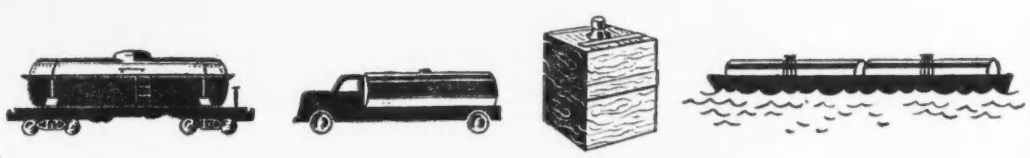


Plant and Laboratories of the Cornwell Chemical Corporation on the Delaware River, Cornwells Heights (just outside of Philadelphia). Key location is hub of Cornwell's water-route and rail distribution system.

service



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MURIATIC ACID
18° 20° 22°

NITRIC ACID
36° 38° 40° 42°

MIXED ACID—any strength

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SALT CAKE
(Sodium Sulphate)

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Gum, Olibanum—Kava Kava Root

Gum olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald...ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald...ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald...ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald...ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald...ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald...ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald...ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald...ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald...ton.18.00 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme Texas, frt. equald....ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald...ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald...ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald...ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald...ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald...ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald...ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald...ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls....lb. .40 - .45
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.77 - 1.82
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks.
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .50 - .75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
Heptane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .12½- .13½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks.....gal. .16 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works..lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .28½- —
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .39½- —
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½- .14¼
Bayonne, N. J., tanks.....gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
Hexylresorcinol, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.19.00 - —
works.....lb.19.00 -27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb.20.00 -21.50
works.....lb.20.00 -33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—1, fib. dms., works, 50 kilos kilo.120.00 - —
1-5 kilos.....kilo.130.00 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hootmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastine, 10-grain bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19¼
35%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
tanks.....lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots....oz.34.00 -38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60

I

Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.43 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.18.00 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse. Staten Island lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars.....lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Iodoform, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 6.00
beta, cns.....lb. 8.60 -10.00
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs.....lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point.....lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point.....lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 4.60 - 4.70
powd., bgs.....lb. 4.85 - 4.95
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
dms.....lb. .17 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works .100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .06 - .06¼
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .43 - —
ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .45 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.52.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms.....lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms.....lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns.....lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works.....gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works..lb. .33 - .38
Isoeugenol, extra, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
cbys., extra.....lb. 3.10 - 3.35
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works....lb. .37 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .47 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .60
Resin, powd., bxs.....lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .16
Tar, USP, dms.....lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .45 - .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .31 - .33

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Kerosene, at refinery; Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .09625- —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43, w.w., tanks gal. .1115- .1290
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks gal. .0950- .0973
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.....gal. .1125- .13
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .12 - .13
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .12
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 19-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse.. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .20 - .22
hydrous.....lb. .18 - .20
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago.....lb. .18½- .19
Larkspur seed bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07¼- .08
Greek, bls., futures.....lb. .08 - .08½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .66 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .26¼- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .26¼- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 6-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l..lb. .24¾- .25
l.c.l.....lb. .25¾- .26
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .35 - .36

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.

Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V. jars.....lb. 2.94 3.13
Linoleate, solid, 13%, bbls....lb. .38¾- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N.Y.....lb. .19½- —
E. St. Louis.....lb. .1930- —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .23¼- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls....lb. .39 - 41
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23¾- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb, dms. lb. .25 - —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld..lb. .2015- .2040
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .49 - .52
ton lots.....lb. .50 - .53
less ton lots.....lb. .54 - .57
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb. dms...lb. .14¾- .15¼
solid, 30% Pb, dms.....lb. .23½- .24
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .18¼- .23¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- .24¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .25 - .36
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va...ton. 8.50 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Farnams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton. 9.30 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn...ton.11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va...ton.10.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Knoxville Tenn.....ton.11.50 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak....ton.12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works....ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose.....lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls...lb. .28 - .30
without leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills..ton.39.00 -60.00
Litharge com'l. powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .21¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¼- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .08½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
leaves N.F.....lb. .95 - —
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works..oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- .49½
Lovage root, imp., bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, tins.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.95 - 2.50

M

Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.22
East Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Papua, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
broken.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works lb. .29 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls. c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25

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The Secret Mission of MR X
Mr. X is a powerful ingredient used in special formulas. But, confidentially, he smells to high heaven.
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Magnesium Hydroxide—Mica

Magnesium hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½ - —
sticks, cs. lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls. lb. .40½ - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .70 - .77
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - —
Stearate, cns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .37 - —
smaller lots lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif. ton.60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton.27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. 1.50 - —
Blue, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls. lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .50 - .60
Manganese acetate, dms. lb. .25½ - —
Arsenate, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls. lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - —

Manganese dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 1.80 - —
Iodide, jars lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½ - —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms. lb. .22½ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls. lb. .44¾ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms. lb. .16 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs ton. .05¼ - .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.68.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn. dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.66.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
small, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb. .18 - .20
French, bls. lb. .31½ - .32½
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 9.25 - —
Chinese lb. 9.40 - —
synthetic, tech., cns lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns lb. 8.90 - 9.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.17 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.27 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .79 - .80
l.c.l. lb. .80 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .74 - .80
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .77 - .85
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .66 - .70
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss 3c. higher.

Methanol, synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .38½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .42 - .44½
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .28 - —
zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .47½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld. gal. .37½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .33 - —
Methionine-dl, fib. dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 8.25 - —
50 to 999-lb. lots, works lb. 8.40 - —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb.10.00 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —

Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .50 - .60
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .67

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - .60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E gal. .61½ - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .68½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .55½ - —

Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .50 - .52
cyls. lb. .46 - .59
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit, works lb. .10½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms. lb. .39 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb.36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys. lb. 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-I, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns., works lb. .48 - .58
P-I, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, bots., cntrs. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½ - —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.42 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns. lb. 6.35 - 8.80
D, cns. lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works, dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .16 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½ - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¼ - .07½
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

E. F. DREW & CO. INC.

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Coconut Hard Butter
Coconut Oil Stearine
Peanut Oil
Hardened Peanut Oil and Flakes
Soya Bean Oil
Hardened Soya Bean Oil and Flakes
Cottonseed Oil
Hardened Cottonseed Oil and Flakes
•
Shortening-Standard and all Hydrogenated
•
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Soya Bean Oil
Corn Oil
Cottonseed Oil
Tallow
Hardened Tallow
Marine Oils
•
Stearic Acid
•
Plasticizer SC for Vinyl Resins, Synthetic and Natural Rubber Compounds
•
OIL ESTERS MADE TO SPECIFICATION

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15¾ -	.17½
spray, bbls., c.l	lb.	.17 -	.18¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.39½ -	.43
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.41 -	.46½
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots	lb.	.24 -	—
2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.24¾ -	—
200-1,800-lb. lots	lb.	.25¼ -	—
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.26 -	—
2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.26¾ -	—
200-1,800-lb. lots	lb.	.27¼ -	—
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks	gal.	.20 -	.21
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).			
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).			
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs	lb.	2.60 -	3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	.95 -	—
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	.80 -	—
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.03½ -	.03
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	.09
smaller containers, works	lb.	.09 -	.12
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.06 -	.06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.25½ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½ -	—
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	.30½ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%	lb.	.34½ -	.44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.32 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, works	lb.	.16 -	—
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).			
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.49 -	—
Morphine, cns., 25 ozs	oz.	12.40 -	—
Acetate, cns., 25 ozs	oz.	9.90 -	—
Hydrobromide, cns., 25 ozs	oz.	9.30 -	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 25 ozs	oz.	9.30 -	—
Sulphate, cns., 25 ozs	oz.	9.30 -	—
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.59½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.58 -	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	.75 -	—
Mountain ash berries, bgs	lb.	.75 -	.76
Mullein leaves, bls	lb.	.12 -	.13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.	oz.	35.00 -	55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb		3.65 -	5.75
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.60 -	4.95
25 lbs	lb.	4.70 -	5.05
5 lbs	lb.	4.60 -	5.45
Xylol, cns	lb.	1.60 -	1.80
25 lbs	lb.	1.70 -	1.90
5 lbs	lb.	1.80 -	2.00
Musk root, bls	lb.	No prices.	
Mustard seed, Calif., brown	lb.	.21 -	.21½
Danish, yellow, bgs	lb.	.16¼ -	.16¾
Dutch, yellow, bgs	lb.	.16½ -	.17
English, yellow, bgs	lb.	.16 -	.16½
Montana, brown, bgs., source	lb.	.05½ -	.07
Oriental, bgs., source	lb.	.05¾ -	.06
yellow, bgs., source	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Washington, yellow, bgs	lb.	.17	Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock	ton.	54.00 -	55.00
J2, ex dock	ton.	46.00 -	47.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).			
Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., wks., frt. equald	lb.	No prices.	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½ -	.07¼
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.071 -	.08
bgs., c.l	lb.	.07 -	—
dms., c.l	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., bbls., same basis	lb.	.07¾ -	.08¼
bgs., l.c.l	lb.	.07¼ -	—
dms., l.c.l	lb.	.08 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½ -	.07½
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12 -	—
bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11 -	—
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.13¾ -	—
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼ -	—
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works	lb.	7.00 -	7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	14.25 -	—
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	18.25 -	—
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.			
Nerolin, cns.	lb.	1.70 -	2.10
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.50 -	—
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.48 -	.50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.23 -	—
Cyanide, bots., dms	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.43½ -	—
Metal, electro cathodes, cs	lb.	.40 -	—
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.24½ -	.25½
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.42 -	—
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½ -	—
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works	kilo.	11.00 -	11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works	kilo.	10.50 -	10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs	lb.	.988 -	—
tins, dealers	lb.	1.105 -	—
Nikethamide, bots., cbys	lb.	5.50 -	6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works	ton.	No stocks.	
Nitrobenzene, cbl. dist., dms., c.l	lb.	.09 -	.09½
l.c.l.	lb.	.10 -	.11
tanks	lb.	.08 -	.08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight	lb.	.28 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29 -	.31
8-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31 -	.33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.32 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33 -	.33
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.34 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35 -	.37
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.			
Nitroethane, dms., works	lb.	.30 -	—
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N.	ton.	120.00 -	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo	unit-ton.	3.50 -	4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit	ton.	4.15 +	.40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works	lb.	.30 -	—
2, dms., works	lb.	.30 -	—
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works	lb.	.14 -	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.50 -	—
Chinese, bgs	lb.	.44 -	—
Istrian, bgs	lb.	.29 -	—
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat	lb.	.54 -	.55
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.54 -	.55
futures	lb.	.50 -	.51
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.08 -	.09
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.11 -	.12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks	
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l	gal.	.19 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.21 -	.60
tanks	gal.	.15½ -	—
Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.16 -	—
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl). tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.16 -	—
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).			
Bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	4.45 -	5.00
NF, bots	lb.	4.90 -	—
Sweet, dms., cns	lb.	.80 -	1.30
Angelica root, bots	lb.	120.00 -	250.00
Seed, bots	lb.	110.00 -	200.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.	lb.	.76 -	.93
Russian, cns	lb.	3.25 -	3.75
Apricot kernel, cns	lb.	.48 -	.56
Avocado, cns., dms	lb.	1.00 -	1.10
Babassu, tanks	lb.	.26¾	Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.20 -	2.25
55-60%, cns	lb.	1.20 -	2.35
60-65%, cns	lb.	2.50 -	—
West Indian, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.20 -	1.65
Oil, bergamot, artif., cns	lb.	2.50 -	4.25
natural, Italian, cns	lb.	3.90 -	6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	.95 -	1.76
rectified, cns	lb.	4.25 -	—
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns	lb.	3.00 -	4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65 -	.70
Cajeput, tech., dms	lb.	1.90 -	2.45
redistilled, USP IX, cns	lb.	2.30 -	4.50
Calamus, cns	lb.	20.00 -	28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns	lb.	.40 -	.75
synthetic, dms	lb.	.15 -	.40
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	4.00 -	9.10
rectified, cns	lb.	5.00 -	12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	4.75 -	6.50
Cardamom, bots	lb.	23.00 -	31.50
Cassia, USP, cns	lb.	2.00	3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l	lb.	.22½ -	—
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.20½ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½ -	.23
tanks	lb.	.19½ -	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23¾ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24¾ -	—
tanks	lb.	.23 -	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23¼ -	—
tanks	lb.	.22 -	—
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.37 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38 -	—
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l	lb.	.20½ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼ -	—
tanks	lb.	.19 -	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms.	lb.	.13 -	.13½
75% (60-62% fat), dms	lb.	.18 -	.19
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.15 -	2.85
Cedarwood, cns	lb.	.51 -	.95
dms.	lb.	.45 -	.85
Oil, celeryseed, bots	lb.	14.00 -	20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.56 -	—
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots	lb.	33.00 -	73.00
Leaf, Ceylon	lb.	1.50 -	1.75
Seychelle	lb.	1.20 -	—
Citronella, Ceylon, cns	lb.	.70 -	1.05
Java, cns	lb.	1.35 -	1.75
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns	lb.	1.20 -	1.30
from Zanzibar buds, cns	lb.	1.25 -	1.40
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.28	Nom.
Pac. coast	lb.	.27	Nom.
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.31	Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.32	Nom.
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.24 -	.25
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	2.60 -	2.70
Coriander, bots	lb.	34.00	-40.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.21½ -	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.07½	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03	Nom.
refined, tanks, mills	lb.	.25½	Nom.
Costus, bots	oz.	40.00 -	—
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.18 -	—
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.07½	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03	Nom.
refined, dms	lb.	.31½ -	.32
tankcars	lb.	.25	Nom.
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, NF, cns	lb.	4.75 -	5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	6.75	-10.00

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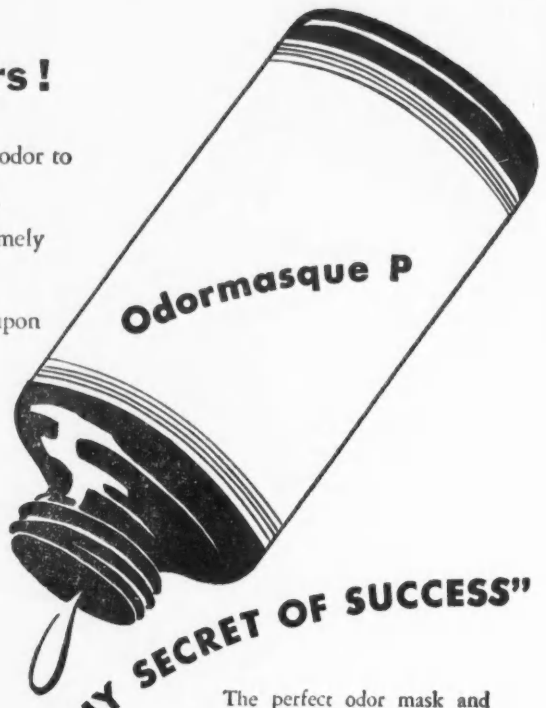

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Oil, Cumin—Oil, White Mineral

Oil, cumin, bots ..... lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots ..... lb. 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dilseed, bots ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots ..... lb. 8.25 - 9.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, ens ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-80½, ens .. lb. .85 - 1.45
70-80½, ens ..... lb. .71 - 1.30
Fennell, sweet, ens ..... lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, ens ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms .. 1,000,000 units. .22½- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms .. 1,000,000 units. .32 - .34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms .. 1,000,000 units. .34 - .37
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms .. 1,000,000 units. .42 - .45
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms .. 1,000,000 units. .38 - .40
200,000 A units, dms .. 1,000,000 units. .42 - .45
500,000 A units, dms .. 1,000,000 units. .46 - .53
1,000,000 A units, dms .. 1,000,000 units. .49 - .58
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 9.25 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, ens ..... lb. 11.00 -21.00
Bourbon, ens ..... lb. 8.75 -10.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).

Oil, ginger, dist., bots ..... lb. 7.50 -13.00
Grapefruit ..... lb. 1.15 - 2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .17¼- .18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms .. lb. .20 - .21
prime, burning, dms ..... lb. .21 - .22
Guaiacwood, ens ..... lb. 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, ens ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots .. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
twice rectified ..... lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., ens ..... lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots ..... lb. No stocks.
Lavandin, ens ..... lb. 1.50 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42½ ester, ens .. lb. 3.25 -10.15
30-32½ ester, ens ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, pure, ens .. lb. 1.40 - 2.25
tech., ens ..... lb. 1.40 - 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., ens, lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Messina ..... lb. 2.75 - 4.00
terpeneless, bots ..... lb. 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, ens., dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, ens .. lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, ens ..... lb. 2.75 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, ens .. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
West Indian, ens ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, ens .. lb. 6.75 -11.25
terpeneless, bot ..... lb. 35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l ..... lb. .2950- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .3010- —
tankcars ..... lb. .2830- —
tankwagon ..... lb. .2840- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.

Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 130-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks, gal. .265 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks .. gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks .. gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks .. gal. .285 - —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-650 flash, tanks .. gal. .33 - .38
cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks .. gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks .. gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks, gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks .. gal. .11 - .12½
Mace, dist., ens., dms ..... lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, ens ..... lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, ens ..... lb. 8.50 -10.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto .. lb. .15 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l .... lb. .2190- —
kettle-bodied, dms, l.c.l .... lb. .2340- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l .... lb. .2040- —
tanks ..... lb. .19 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, ens .. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Seed, expressed, dms ..... lb. .28 - .29
Neatsfoot 15°, dms ..... lb. .43 - —
20°, dms ..... lb. .42 - —
30°, dms ..... lb. .40 - —
Neroli, French, bots ..... lb. 75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots ..... lb. 175.00 -200.00

Oil, nutmeg, dist., ens ..... lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms ..... lb. .43 - 1.15
Olicitica, liquid, dms., c.l ..... lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks ..... lb. .17½- .18
Oleo, extra, tcs ..... lb. .25 - .26
Olibanum, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine ..... lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms ..... gal. 3.00 - —
edible, Calif., dms ..... gal. 4.25 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid .. gal. 4.50 - 4.75
Moroccan, dms., same basis, gal. 4.00 - 4.10
foots, dms ..... lb. .23 - .23½
tankcars ..... lb. .21½- —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l .. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. ..... lb. No stocks.
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l .. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. ..... lb. No stocks.
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., ens, lb. .75 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns .. lb. 1.25 - 1.95
Calif., ens ..... lb. 1.40 - 2.10
Florida, ens., dms .... lb. .75 - 1.85
Messina, coppers ..... lb. 3.50 - 5.50
West Indian, ens ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots .... lb. 35.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, dms ..... lb. .29 - —
Palmarosa, ens ..... lb. 6.50 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, cif, NY .. lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis, at 100° F, tanks, works .. gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, dms ..... lb. 6.50 -18.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works .. lb. .23½ Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .28 Nom.
drums ..... lb. .31½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns .. lb. No stocks.
imported, ens ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Peppermint, natural, dms .... lb. 7.25 - 7.75
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 7.60 - 8.10
Perilla, crude, dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns ..... lb. 2.95 - 4.20
Pimento berry, cms ..... lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns ..... lb. 1.65 - 3.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - .69
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works, South .... gal. .61 - .70
Pine, dest.-dist., dms, incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C .... gal. .70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C ..... lb. .09½- —
tanks, works, South .... gal. .60 - —
tanks, works, South ..... lb. .062 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., Pac. lb. .095 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .56 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns .... lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans ..... lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .18 - —
tankwagon ..... gal. .13½- —
light, dms ..... gal. .16½- —
tankwagon ..... gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .23 - —
Red, single dist., dms ..... lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks ..... lb. .19 - —
saponified, dms ..... lb. .19½- .20¼
double dist., dms ..... lb. .22¾- .23¾
tanks ..... lb. .21½- —
Rose, natural, coppers ..... oz. 16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms ..... gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms ..... gal. .65 - —
3d rectified, dms ..... gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots ..... lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots ..... lb. 15.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - 5.35
Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.90 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 13.00 -14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. .14 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l .... lb. .2190- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l .... lb. .2340- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l .... lb. .2040- —
tanks ..... lb. .19 - —
Sassafras, artificial ..... lb. .36 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms, lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Savin, cns ..... lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Sesame, tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works ..... gal. .15 - .16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills .. lb. .17½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l .... lb. .2302- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2330- .2420
tanks ..... lb. .2182- —
clarified, dms., c.l ..... lb. .2452- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2230- .2390
tanks ..... lb. .2052- —
winterized, refined, tankcars, dlvd. East. lb. .21½ Nom.
drums ..... lb. .26½- .27
Spearmint, dms ..... lb. 5.25 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms .... lb. .2690- —
natural, 45°, dms ..... lb. .2570- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns .... lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works .... ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .17 - .18
Tansy, ens ..... lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms, incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South .. gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. ..... gal. .52¼- .54¾
tanks, works, South .... gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, l.c.l., dms ..... lb. .33 - —
Thyme, NF, red, cns ..... lb. 2.60 - 3.35
white, cns ..... lb. 2.85 - 3.80
technical, white, cns ..... lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l ..... lb. .22½- .22¾
l.c.l. ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks ..... lb. .21¼- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .30 - .53
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 13.50 -45.00
Haitian ..... lb. 12.00 -20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms ..... gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., nonret, dms., c.l., San Francisco, gal. .51¼- —
l.c.l., S.F. ..... gal. .53½- .56¼
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. .. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. ..... gal. .48 - .52

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When it's *lemon* you want, Exchange is the Oil!

More than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil. This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your assurance that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *flavor . . . clarity* and *uniformity* not found in any other Lemon Oil.

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THE 1948 XUM

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

October ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1948

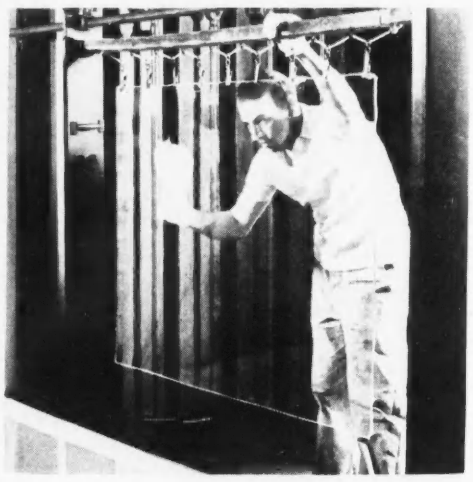
American Hydrocarbon Synthesis Is New Source of Ketones

Will Make Four Ketones Commercially Available

Ketones — the water white chemicals with excellent solvent properties, used extensively as solvents, raw materials, and intermediates in a great variety of processes — are another group of chemicals to be supplied by the American Hydrocarbon Synthesis. Acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl propyl ketone, and methyl butyl ketone will be obtained directly from the water soluble stream of the synthesis, and from these four ketones many other important compounds can be prepared.

Ketones Widely Used

This is good news for the plastics, protective coating, rayon, petroleum, and photographic film industries, who have been using increasing amounts of these versatile chemicals. Acetone is used in many diverse solvent operations ranging from the dissolving of acetylene gas for cylinders to the various solvent jobs it performs in the production of photographic film, artificial leather, acetate rayon, and plastics. Acetone is also a raw material in the production of chloroform and iodoform, diacetone alcohol, methyl isobutyl carbinol, mesityl oxide, indigo, sulfonal, and certain resins and plastics. Other ketones which can be prepared from acetone are: methyl isobutyl ketone, phorone, diisobutyl ketone, acetonylacetone, and isophorone. Increased availability of acetone may stimulate interest in these and other of its products.



Final polishing of sheets of transparent methyl methacrylate. Acetone, one of the ketones to come from the American Hydrocarbon Synthesis, is an important raw material in the production of this acrylic resin.

Methyl ethyl ketone is a good solvent for vinyl resins, and as such is used in the production of chemical-resistant lacquers. Another important use of methyl ethyl ketone is in the dewaxing of lubricating oils. It is a good low-boiling nitrocellulose solvent, similar in evaporating properties to ethyl acetate. Methyl ethyl ketone also plays a part in the manufacture of cleaning compounds

MORE

New Non-Hazing Alkyd Makes Mirror-Like Finishes Possible

Aroplaz 1248-M Has High Gloss and Gloss-Retention — Is Non-Hazing Even in Presence of Zinc Oxide

For the first time a pure phthalic alkyd resin which does not haze in the presence of zinc oxide has been placed on the market. Aroplaz 1248-M, a new pure, long oil, oxidizing, color- and gloss-retentive phthalic alkyd, is the latest development in the U.S.I. line of resins for the field of architectural paints and enamels. This mineral spirits soluble resin is the result of years of testing and development by U.S.I.'s laboratory and production experts. Enamels made with Aroplaz 1248-M are excellent in both color and gloss, and have outstanding gloss-retention.

Non-Hazing With Zinc Oxide

One of the most striking advantages of Aroplaz 1248-M is its high gloss-retention in the presence of zinc oxide. The characteristic weakness of alkyds up to the present time has been their tendency to develop a surface haze that diminished gloss considerably. This hazing tendency was particularly pronounced when zinc oxide was used in pigmentation. Since zinc oxide is absolutely essential to prevent yellowing of white enamels, hazing has been a serious drawback to the use of alkyds in architectural enamels.

Aroplaz 1248-M, however, in extensive tests conducted before offering it for sale commercially, showed no tendency to haze in two years of aging carried on under a variety of conditions. Besides this property of excellent gloss-retention, Aroplaz 1248-M also has improved brushing characteristics, such as ease of application, maintenance of

MORE

New Booklet Is Guide To Well-balanced Feeds

A new booklet, entitled *Proteins & Amino Acids in Animal Nutrition,* is available now for the manufacturers of feedstuffs. This guide, written by a prominent authority, is designed to enable the feed manufacturer to estimate the essential amino acid content of his feed. The availability and distribution of sulfur amino acids is certainly, the booklet states, an index of the protein quality and overall performance of the ration. A serious deficiency of only one amino acid is enough to cause failure of the entire diet, according to the author. Copies of this valuable booklet may be obtained exclusively by writing the Editor of Chemical News.

Non-breakable Containers Are Available for Acids

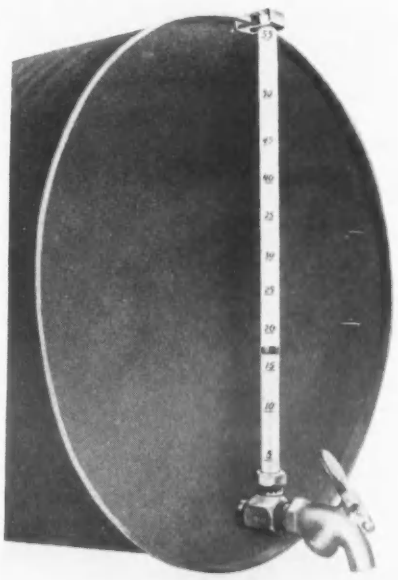
New plastic vials and jars, particularly adapted to the packaging of wet, oily, acidic products — and to dry products sensitive to moisture — are said to be available now in commercial quantities. The new containers, it is reported, combine the advantages of lightness in weight, freedom from breakage, new design and color effects, and durability. They are described as being odorless, tasteless, and inert. Resistance to highly corrosive hydrofluoric acid is also claimed.

Fingernails Break Easily? Here's a New Remedy

Women with extremely fragile fingernails can now look to DL-methionine for a solution of their problem, according to a noted medical authority. Use of nail polish removers containing very strong solvents tends to take the oil out of fingernails, preventing proper metabolism and causing them to become fragile, it is reported. Including a considerable amount of DL-methionine in the diet, it is claimed, is one means of combating this tendency.

New Drum Gage

A new drum gage is now on the market for measuring the contents of 55 gallon drums. The drum reserve can be accurately estimated at a glance, according to the manufacturer's report. The gage is described as suitable for use indoors or out.



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October ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1948

New Scientific Journals

Two new scientific journals are now available. They are: the *South Africa Industrial Chemist*, the official news organ of the South African Chemical Institute; and *Research, a Journal of Science and Its Applications*, published in England.

CONTINUED

New Source of Ketones

and artificial leather. With methyl propyl ketone and methyl butyl ketone commercially available for the first time—through the American Hydrocarbon Synthesis—new uses will probably be developed for these effective medium-boiling solvents for vinyl resins.

The reactive carbonyl group common to all ketones makes them good starting materials in many organic syntheses. They will react readily with aldehydes, hydrocyanic acid, and amines, and so they are used extensively as raw materials and intermediates in the production of resins, plasticizers, dyes, etc.

Previous Sources

Acetone was at one time prepared by the now obsolescent method of dry distillation of calcium acetate. One commercial process employed at present for the production of acetone is the oxidation of isopropyl alcohol. Acetone is also obtained in commercial quantities as a co-product with normal butyl alcohol by the fermentation of starch or sugar. Methyl ethyl ketone has been produced by the oxidation of secondary butyl alcohol. Up to the present time methyl propyl ketone and methyl butyl ketone have been practically unobtainable in commercial quantities.

Now the American Hydrocarbon Synthesis will provide a single, dependable source of four ketones—acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl propyl ketone, and methyl butyl ketone. These four compounds offer a wide range of solvent properties and possibilities for many chemical syntheses.

Discovers Method for Assaying Senna Leaf

According to a recent scientific paper, new laboratory tests on both animals and humans have led to the discovery of a method for assaying senna leaf. One of the oldest botanical medicines in the world, senna was first used as a medicine in about the ninth century and has been used continuously ever since, chiefly in laxatives.

Until now no adequate attempts had been made to set up standards of potency for any of the forms of senna commonly used in pharmaceutical products. The recent investigations, however, are said to indicate that senna preparations can be assayed for potency on humans by tests with mice. The application of these findings, it is claimed, will permit establishment of potency specifications for the various pharmaceutical forms of senna.

ATTENTION

Users Of Specially Denatured Alcohol

Have you remembered to renew your basic permit (Treasury Department Form 1479) for 1949? If you require forms or any assistance in their preparation, call your nearest U.S.I. office.

CONTINUED

Non-hazing Resin

wet edge, and proper lapping-in.

Specifications to which Aroplaz 1248-M conforms are given in the table below:

SPECIFICATIONS • AROPLAZ 1248-M

Non-Volatile: 69-71%
Solvent: Mineral Spirits
Viscosity: Z-Z2 (22.7-36.2 poises)
Acid Number of Non-Volatile: 8-12
Color (Gardner Stds. 1933): 7-9
Wt./gal. @ 25°C. (Solution): 8.05-8.15 lbs.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information regarding the manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

A new brazing process for magnesium, said to give neat joints needing little or no dressing, is claimed to be useful in joining parts too thin to be welded. **(No. 371)**

Film thickness is measured accurately to 0.00001 inches, it is claimed, by a new gage using Radioactive Carbon 14. **(No. 372)**

Hard-to-get-at surfaces in flasks are reached by a new type brush, it is reported. The brush is described as having a trigger-operated bristle portion which will pivot as much as 90° to reach any spot in the flask, the makers state. **(No. 373)**

A new acid- and oil-resistant matting, claimed to have tremendous abrasion resistance, is said to lie flat and hug the floor better than rubber does, according to the manufacturer. **(No. 374)**

A new extremely strong adhesive, said to provide a metal-to-metal bond resistant to shear tests up to 3,500 pounds per square inch, is easy to apply, long-lasting, and inert in water, oils, and most solvents, the manufacturer reports. **(No. 375)**

A new glass-painting medium, said to be easy to use and durable to washing and handling, is useful also in decorating metal, china, porcelain, and similar hard surfaces, the makers assert. **(No. 376)**

Unique mechanized galvanizing process is claimed to produce tanks giving greatly extended service over hand galvanized tanks. **(No. 377)**

A new hydrotropic agent for increasing the water solubility of insoluble or slightly soluble organic chemicals has many potential applications in the fields of plastics and resins coatings, the manufacturer asserts. **(No. 378)**

Synthetic sapphire balls, said to have a low coefficient of friction and a hardness second only to diamond, are described as acid proof and may find use in high-temperature bearing assemblies and for bearing installations subject to contact with chemical agents, it is claimed. **(No. 379)**

Wallpaper is made washable by a new resin coating which makes stains such as ink, crayon, grease, and oil easily removable with soap and water, the makers state. **(No. 380)**

Non-destructive, rapid, quantitative analysis of the elemental constituents of metals, alloys, chemical compounds, minerals and ores is made possible by a new X-ray unit, it is claimed. **(No. 381)**

A new "cold" industrial solvent is said to be very versatile in dissolving and dispersing all types of petroleum residues from metal surface. The maker claims it can be used without application of heat except in cold weather conditions. **(No. 382)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. U.S.I. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%
Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox proprietary Solvent

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

*Registered Trade-Mark

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodiumoxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

FEED CONCENTRATES
Riboflavin Concentrates *Vacotone 40
*Curbay B.G *Special Liquid Curbay

ACETONE
Chemically Pure

RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
*Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
*Arofene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Ester Gums—all types
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
Natural Resins—all standard grades

INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
*Pyrenone Concentrates
Pyrethrum Products
Rotenone Products

INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
*Indalone
*Dimelone
Triple-Mix Repellents

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Ethylene
Urethane, U.S.P.
DL-Methionine

Printed in U.S.A.

XUM
1648
08F 11
V1354115

Oil, white mineral, tech., 65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .51 - .55
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. 51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .55 - .59
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .67 - .71
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - .73
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .72 - .76
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .76 - .80
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .84 - .88
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 7.00 -14.23
Southern, cns lb. 3.65 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 5.50
Wormwood, cns lb. 7.75 -13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 9.50 -25.00
first, bots lb. 9.75 -15.00
second, bots lb. 6.50 -10.00
third, bots lb. 3.25 - 7.50

Olein, crude (see Oil, red),
white, dms lb. .22¾- .23¾
tankcars lb. .21½- —
low titre, dms lb. .23¼- .24¼
tankcars lb. .22 - —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .22 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works ton. 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.45 - —
gran., USP, cns lb. 21.90 - —
powd., USP, cns lb. 21.90 - —
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.04 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .29½- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2560- —
Molybdate lb. .41 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Portuguese, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Sicilian, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .28 - .29
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .32 - .33
Verona, bls lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½- .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - .33
l.c.l., works lb. .33½- .35¼
tech., 20°, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
l.c.l., works lb. .33½- .34½
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - .26¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .07½- .08¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- .10¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08
50-lb. cns. lb. .12½- —
100-lb. cns. lb. .11½- —
Orthodichlorobenene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .52
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms lb. .11 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms. lb. .90 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms lb. .18 - .20
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .32½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots oz. 6.30 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Portuguese, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, bgs lb. .44 - .44½
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .45 - .49
92%-94%, dms., works lb. .45 - —

Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. .07 - —
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .0750- —
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0705- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0715- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0725- —
123-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0750- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0780- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0820- —
Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7.10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works lb. .44½- —

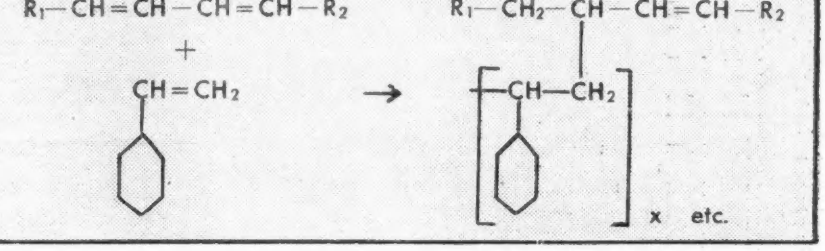
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .36¼- —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works lb. .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.30 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works, lb. .19 - .20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .55 - .56
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .41
powder, bxs lb. .42 - .43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .26 - .28
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. .45 - .50
Pectin, citrous, bbls lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, bulk, calcium, flomansky, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units 100,000 units. .08 - .095
Potassium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .10 - .10¾
Procaine G, same quantity 100,000 units. .10½- .10¾
Sodium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .10½- .10¾
Distributors' unlabeled, potassium or sodium, crystalline, bots., 100,000 units bot. .175 - —
200,000 units bot. .275 - —
500,000 units bot. .575 - —
1,000,000 units bot. 1.075 - —

Oil, White Mineral—Perchloroethylene

Penicillin, distributors' unlabeled sodium, amorphous, 100,000 units bot. .16 - —
200,000 units bot. .25 - —
500,000 units bot. .52 - —
1,000,000 units bot. .97 - —
Procaine G in oil, 10 cc vials, 300,000 units per cc vial 6.40 - 8.00
Pennyroyal leaves, bls lb. .23 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .36
For di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3. gal. .10½- .11¼
Pepper, black, bgs lb. .95 - .96
futures, bgs., nearby lb. .90 - .92
distant lb. .56 - .57
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point lb. .18 Nom.
Hontaka, bgs. lb. .48 - .50
Mombasa, bgs lb. No stocks.
Niger, bgs. lb. .40 - .41
birdseye, bgs lb. .45 - .45½
Sierra Leone, futures lb. .23 Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Mexican, long lb. No stocks.
White, bgs lb. .95 - .96
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls lb. .73 - .80
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. .10¾- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11¼- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11¾- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12 - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12½- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12 - —

KELTROL "L"

POSSIBLE FORMATION OF STYRENE COPOLYMER



● EARLY this year Spencer Kellogg and Sons announced "KELTROL"...a styrenated Soybean Oil, which aroused considerable interest in the protective coatings industries. *We have now successfully styrenated linseed oil and announce Keltrol "L".*

Keltrol "L" forms a very hard film in a few hours which does not become thermoplastic at higher temperatures. Finishes prepared with Keltrol "L" are resistant to mineral spirits. The sealing properties of paints prepared with this oil are perfect and hence should prove very advantageous in the application of undercoatings on absorptive surfaces.

Keltrol "L" has no objectionable odor. It has excellent water resistance, good adhesion, flexibility, and good leveling properties. It will be supplied in proportion of 70% solids and 30% solvent. Thorough laboratory experiments indicate that the oil could be used advantageously for traffic paints, emulsion paints, coated fabrics and paper, etc. As Keltrol "L" is now ready for shipment on an industrial scale, we suggest that the trade ask for samples and come to their own conclusion as to its adaptability to various arts.

KELLOGG'S THE TEST TELLS 1894

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, INC.

"The First Name in Vegetable Oils"

BUFFALO 5, N. Y.

Perchloroethylene—Quinolin

Perchloroethylene, tanks, zone 1, same basis ..... lb. .10¼ - —
zone 3, same basis ..... lb. .11¼ - —
zone 4, same basis ..... lb. .10¾ - —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. .85 - 1.05
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3 ..... lb. .021 - —
f.o.b. Indiana refy. ..... lb. .04½ - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .04¾ - —
Pennsylvania refy. ..... lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .05⅞ - —
California refy. ..... lb. .08¼ - —
cream, c.l., dms. ..... lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09⅛ - —
extra, amber, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .05 - —
Pennsylvania refy. ..... lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06⅛ - —
white, lily, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .08⅛ - —
snow, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .07¾ - —
Pennsylvania refy. ..... lb. .07⅞ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09⅛ - —
California refy. ..... lb. .12 - —
soft, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .06½ - —
Pennsylvania refy. ..... lb. .06⅝ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07⅝ - —
California refy. ..... lb. .10½ - —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .04⅜ - —
Pennsylvania refy. ..... lb. .04⅝ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06 - —
California refy. ..... lb. .08⅛ - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California ..... bbl. 1.94 - 2.88
Illinois ..... bbl. 2.65 - 2.77
Kentucky ..... bbl. 2.60 - 2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas ..... bbl. 2.14 - 3.10
Montana ..... bbl. 2.50 - 2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas ..... bbl. 2.23 - 3.00
Pennsylvania, lower field ..... bbl. 5.00 - —
Upper field ..... bbl. 3.10 - 5.00
Texas, East ..... bbl. 2.65 - 3.00
Gulf coast ..... bbl. 2.38 - 3.30
North, North-Central ..... bbl. 2.23 - 3.00
Panhandle ..... bbl. 2.23 - 3.00
West ..... bbl. 2.10 - 2.87
Wyoming ..... bbl. 1.90 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E ..... gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 ..... gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .44 - —
35°-00° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. ..... gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 ..... gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. ..... gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 ..... gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .44 - —
60°-160° C, ret. dms., ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco ..... gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery ..... bbl. 2.10 - 2.20
light, tanks, refinery ..... bbl. 2.35 - 2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y. ..... bbl. 3.249 - —
Baltimore, Md. ..... bbl. 3.03 - 3.07
Boston, Mass. ..... bbl. 3.055 - 3.315
Charleston, S. C. ..... bbl. 2.96 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. ..... bbl. 2.99 - 3.41
New York, N. Y. ..... bbl. 3.03 - 3.37
Norfolk, Va. ..... bbl. 3.00 - 3.04
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... bbl. 3.03 - 3.27
Portland, Me. ..... bbl. 3.095 - 3.115
Providence, R. I. ..... bbl. 3.045 - 3.085
Savannah, Ga. ..... bbl. 2.99 - 3.03
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California ..... gal. .0785- .096
Pennsylvania ..... gal. .11 - .12
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 ..... gal. .09125- —
No. 3 ..... gal. .08375- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 ..... gal. .094 - —
Group 3, No. 1 ..... gal. .0925- —
No. 1, straw ..... gal. .09375- —
No. 2, straw ..... gal. .09 - .0925
No. 3 ..... gal. No prices.
range ..... gal. .095 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1 ..... gal. .1125- .13
No. 2 ..... gal. .11 - .13
No. 3 ..... gal. .11 - .12
Lacquer, diluent, California, 170-f.o.b. Los Angeles ..... gal. .147 - —
235 F. b.r., tanks, ex-tax. ..... gal. .158 - —
Portland, Ore. ..... gal. .152 - —
San Francisco ..... gal. .158 - —
Seattle, Wash. ..... gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery ..... gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery ..... gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery ..... gal. .1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco ..... gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis. ..... gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis. ..... gal. .152 - —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis. ..... gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis. ..... gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis. ..... gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery ..... gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .1025- .115
tankwagon, Baltimore ..... gal. .175 - —
Boston ..... gal. .16 - —
Buffalo ..... gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J. ..... gal. .15 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .195 - —
Detroit ..... gal. .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo. ..... gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa. ..... gal. .16 - —
Newark ..... gal. .15 - —
New York ..... gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .175 - —
Providence ..... gal. .165 - —
Rochester ..... gal. .175 - —
St. Louis ..... gal. .189 - —
Syracuse ..... gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C. ..... gal. .173 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco ..... gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery ..... gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .10625- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis ..... gal. .1470- —
Newark ..... gal. .15 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .14¼ - —
Detroit ..... gal. .15½ - —
New York ..... gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .15 - —
Petroleum, naphtha, high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks ..... gal. .13 - .145
high-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-265 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt. ..... gal. .22 - —
25-26° C, m.a.p. ..... gal. .21 - .26½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p. ..... gal. .24½ - .26
270°-370° b.r., 49° C, m.a.p ..... gal. .29 - —
26° C, m.a.p ..... gal. .21 - .26
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p. ..... gal. .21 - .26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. ..... gal. .21 - —
36° C, m.a.p ..... gal. .21 - .28½
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. ..... gal. .26½ - —
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p. ..... gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles ..... gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore. ..... gal. .158 - —
San Francisco ..... gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. ..... gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks. ..... gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans ..... gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .175 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .205 - —
Detroit ..... gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee ..... gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis ..... gal. .205 - —
Newark ..... gal. .165 - —
New York ..... gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia ..... gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .185 - —
St. Louis ..... gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco ..... gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., ... gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .11 - .1175
Stoddard, California tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco ..... gal. .142 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks ..... gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, ... gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .16 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .15½ - —
Detroit ..... gal. .17½ - —
Milwaukee ..... gal. .16½ - —
Minneapolis ..... gal. .164 - —
Newark ..... gal. .15 - —
New York ..... gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .15 - —
St. Louis ..... gal. .17 - —
Syracuse ..... gal. .17 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13¾ - —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10¾ - —
Phenobarbital, dms, 100 lbs. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald. ..... lb. .13½ - .14
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼ - .14¾
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½ - .13
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼ - .14¾
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13¼ - .13¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13½ - .14¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼ - .15
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½ - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.01 - 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works ..... lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.75
pure, bots. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.80
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .50 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .64½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .65 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works ..... lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms. ..... lb. 13.75 - —
tech., fib., dms ..... lb. 10.00 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works ..... lb. .20½ - .27
10-lb. cyls., works ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine ..... long ton. 4.61 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis ..... long ton. 5.01 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis ..... long ton. 5.31 - 5.61
75%-74%, b.p.l., same same basis ..... long ton. 6.31 - 6.51
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis ..... long ton. 7.31 - —
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5, minimum, short ton. 5.78 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5, minimum ..... short ton. 5.98 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5, minimum ..... short ton. 6.93 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 ..... long ton. 6.00 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 ..... long ton. 6.75 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs. ..... lb. .33 - .36
tins, export ..... lb. .40 - .45
Yellow, cns. ..... lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. ..... lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works ..... lb. .12 - .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works ..... lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works ..... lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .21½ - .22½
Pacific Coast, dlvd. ..... lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .22½ - .23¼
Pacific Coast, dlvd. ..... lb. .26¼ - —
Pichl leaves, bgs ..... lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots. ..... oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials ..... oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials ..... oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs. ..... lb. .24½ - .25
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, South ..... gal. .43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .45½ - —
whse., N.Y.C. ..... gal. .54¾ - —
tanks, works, South ..... gal. .34½ - —
Pinkroot, bls ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. ..... lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots ..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l. works ..... ton. 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 34.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works ..... lb. .10½ - .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works ..... lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms ..... lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East ..... 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works ..... lb. .10¼ - .10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 93.00 - 96.00
Pleurisy roots, bls. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, dms. ..... lb. 14.25 - —
Pokeroot, bls ..... lb. .17 - .18
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. ..... lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .35 - .42
water-clear, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .29 - .35
Pomegranate root bark, bgs. ..... lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Danish, bgs., futures ..... lb. .24½ - .25
Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .20½
futures ..... lb. .20 - .20¼
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .14½
futures, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 10.35 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0860- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .03575- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0395- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03¼ - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .08 - —
Potassium abietate ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms ..... lb. .28 - .30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms ..... lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .12⅝ - .12½
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 200.00 - —
ton lots, works ..... ton. 218.50 - —
less ton lots, works ..... ton. 223.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. ..... lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs. ..... lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs. ..... lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½ - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs ..... lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works. ..... lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾ - —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾ - —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse. ..... lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls. ..... lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls ..... lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls ..... lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .37½ - .42½
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works ..... lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms. ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, cns ..... lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, dms ..... lb. .78 - —
Iodide, dms. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls. ..... lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls ..... lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. ..... unit-ton. .37½ - —
Trona, Cal. ..... unit-ton. .45½ - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works. ..... lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., kegs works ..... lb. .21¾ - .22¼
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .23½ - .24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs ..... lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls ..... lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls ..... lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ..... ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret., drums, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
solut., 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. ..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .09 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls ..... lb. .31 - .33
powd., bbls ..... lb. .14½ - .15
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works ton. 32.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms. ..... lb. .70 - .78
tech., works ..... lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, etns., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .12½ - —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .12½ - .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works ..... lb. 45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .41½ - .45
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms ..... lb. .50 - .55
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½ - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls. ..... lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .65
Prince's pine herb, bls ..... lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots ..... lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .06 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
tankwagons, works ..... lb. .18½ - —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09½ - —
smaller containers ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks ..... lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, frt equald. E ..... lb. .15½ - —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½ - —
Propylthiouracil, bots., works ..... kilo. 50.00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls ..... lb. .55 - .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0-½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. ..... lb. .03¾ - .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .04½ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .03⅞ - .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .03⅝ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .03⅞ - .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton ..... lb. .05½ - —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .04½ - —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%: for aerosol bombs, dms., works ..... lb. 7.10 - 7.35
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works ..... gal. 5.50 - —
regular base, dms., works. ..... gal. 5.40 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works ..... gal. 8.15 - —
regular base, dms., works. ..... gal. 8.10 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works ..... lb. .26 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works ..... lb. .38 - —
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald ..... gal. 2.49 - 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .69½ - .80
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .69 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots ..... gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. All ports. long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ..... ton. 11.00 - 11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ..... ton. 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ..... ton. 14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ..... ton. 9.00 - 10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ..... ton. 7.00 - —

Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works ..... lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works ..... lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works ..... lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works ..... lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. ..... lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works ..... lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. ..... lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., wks. ..... lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works ..... lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works ..... lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works ..... lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works ..... lb. .17 - —

Q

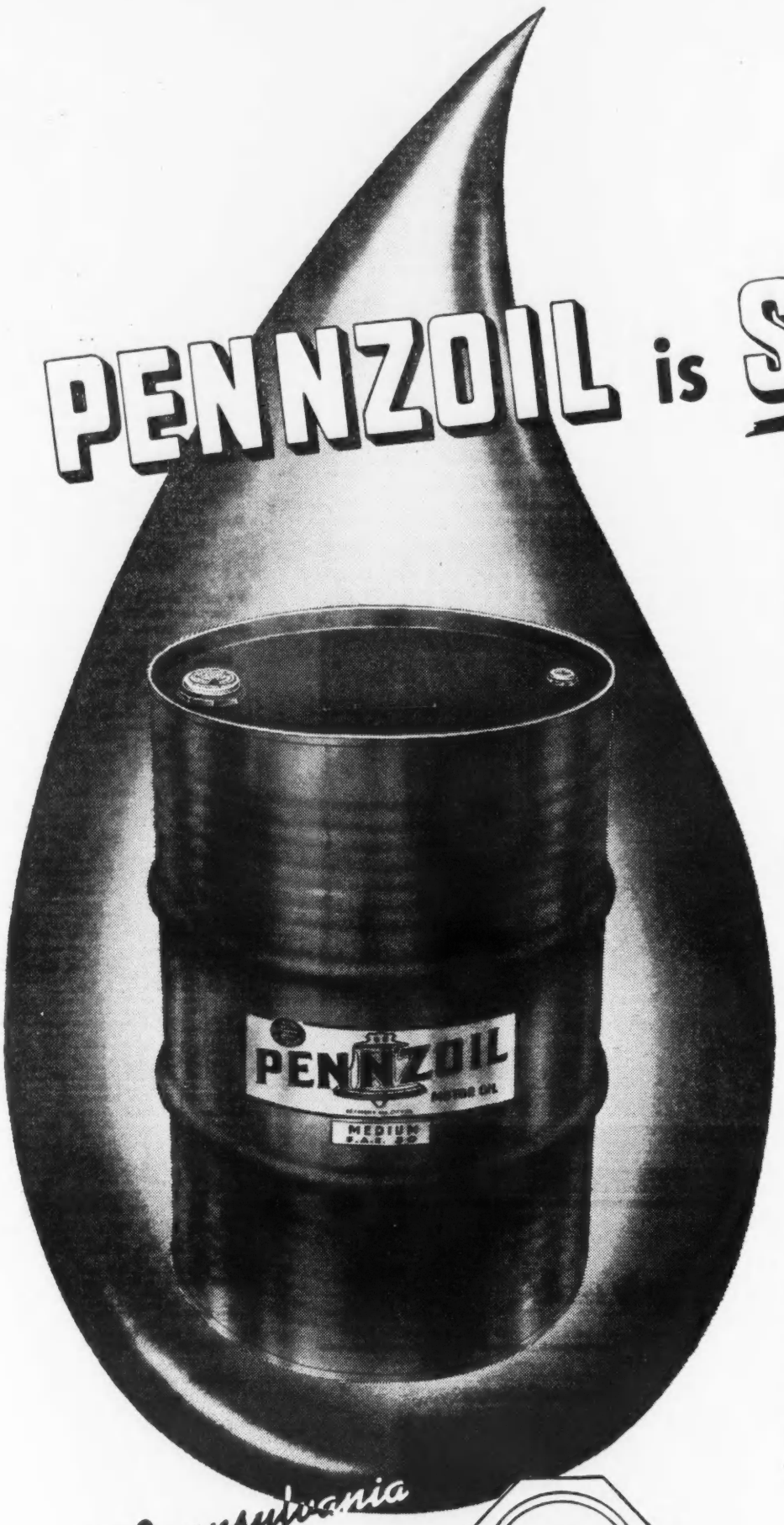
Quassia chips, bls ..... lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .17½ - —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. ..... lb. .09½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra ..... lb. .13½ - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Quebracho extract, ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis ..... lb. .1275- —

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .33½ - —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .14½ - —
solid, bxs ..... lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net. flask. 76.00 - 78.00
Quince seed, bgs. ..... lb. .95 - 1.75
Quinidine, NF, v, cryst., cns. ..... oz. 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns ..... oz. 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns ..... oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. 1.00 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. 1.30 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. .73 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. ..... oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP ..... oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. 1.07 - —
Formate, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. ..... oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, etns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. .80½ - —
Tannate, USP, X, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. .60 Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs. ..... oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. ..... oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .54½ - .55
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - .55¼

PENNZOIL is SAFE OIL

in drums equipped with Tri-Sure Closures



ALL over the world, people know what they are sure of getting when they say "Pennzoil." They get oil that is "100% Pure Pennsylvania." And they get oil that is 100% *safe*—because every gallon of Pennzoil is delivered in drums that are equipped with Tri-Sure Closures.*

Since 1936, Pennzoil has standardized on Tri-Sure Closures — and for the same reasons that other leading shippers use Tri-Sure equipped drums.

The Tri-Sure *flange, plug* and *seal* inter-engage to provide an extra margin of safety from every hazard — safety from leakage and seepage . . . safety from internal and external pressure . . . safety from breathing-in and contamination . . . safety from pilferage and substitution.

The Tri-Sure Closure was designed with the conviction that only the *best protection* is good enough for a fine product and a valued reputation. Give *your* product—and *your* company's name — that kind of protection by specifying "Tri-Sure Closures" on every drum order.

**The "Tri-Sure" trademark on a closure indicates that genuine Tri-Sure flanges have been used, and inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies.*

100% Pennsylvania
100% Safe

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

.N FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

R Salt—Soda Ash

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .69 - .70
Raspberries, dried, bbls. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

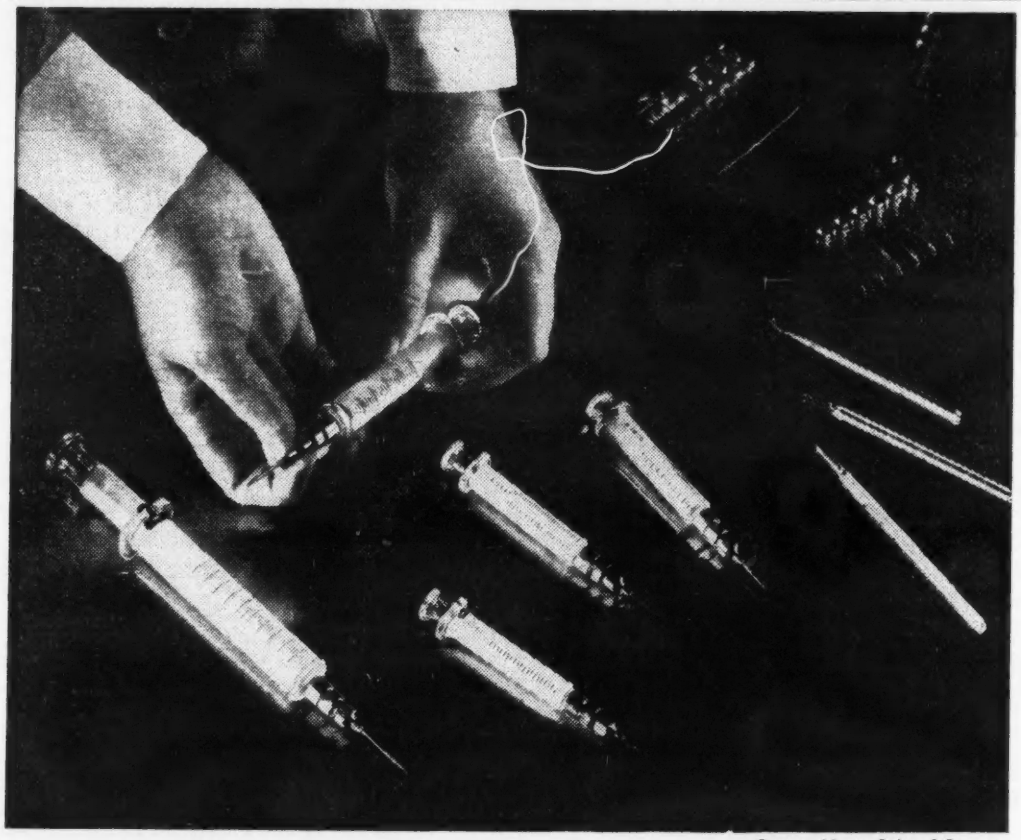
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.29 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis....lb. 1.39 - 1.49
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis...lb. 1.19 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.09 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Rosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Red Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y...lb. .11½- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs.....lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J.lb. .05¼- .09¼
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works.....lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works...lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works...lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works....lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works....lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls.....lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs.....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works...lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works...lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works.lb. .25 - .28
Red Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock...lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York....lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York...lb. .06¾- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works...lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald.....lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.....lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Quicksilver, cins.....lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms...lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls...lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works...lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs .....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Riboflavin, USP, bots.....kilo.125.00 - —
95%, bots.....kilo.118.75 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif...lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs...lb. .31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 Nom.
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .08 - .08½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works...lb.18.00 -20.00
Extract, liq., dms., works, per unit of 1 percent. 2.50 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Rutin, 10 kilos.....gram. .16½- —
5 kilos.....gram. .17 - —
smaller lots.....gram. .17½- .21½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 7.50 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 7.65 - —
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.75 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
activated ground with lime, bbls...lb. .34 - .35
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots...lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.23.00 -25.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. .78 - 1.20
Sage, cyprus, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls. .....lb. .23 - .24½
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .03½- —
Salicin, bots.....lb. No stocks.
ens.....lb. No stocks.
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.20.00 -25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. .88 - —
burlap bgs.....100 lbs. .98 - —
l.c.l., paper bgs.....100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
burlap bgs.....100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l. ton.19.60 -21.60
l.c.l. .....ton.24.40 -26.40
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton.25.00 -28.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs.13.90 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs.10.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns..kilo.190.00 -200.00
Saponin No. 1, ens.....lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls....lb. .40 - .45
Honduras, bls. .....lb. .43 - .45
Mexican, bls .....lb. .30 - .32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .30 - .31
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, ens.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., ens.....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs.....lb. .28½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., ens., 10-lb. lots..lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .26 - .27
sifting, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. .....lb. .19 - .24
No. 2, bls.....lb. .16 - .19
No. 3, bls .....lb. .13 - .14
Pods, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs.....lb. .16¾- Nom.
Salvadorean .....lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled.....lb. .30 - .30½
Central Amer., natural, bgs...lb. .19 - .19½
Chinese, hulled, recleaned.....lb. .23½- .24
Turkish, yellow, recleaned.....lb. .18½- .19
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots...lb. .63½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .64 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .66 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots...lb. .73½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots.....lb. .74 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots.....lb. .76 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .63 - .69
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .66 - .67
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs. .....lb. .63 - .64
TN, bgs., 10 bgs. .....lb. .60 - .61
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.ton.20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .77½- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .63½- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .64¾- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .65 - —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .65¼- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .49¼- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .51 - —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .51¼- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .51½- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .45 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots, oz. .40 - —
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls. .....lb. .35 - .40
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs .....lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, cins.....lb. .11 - —
Blue, cins.....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .28 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.25 - —



Courtesy of Becton, Dickinson & Company, Rutherford, New Jersey

PENNSALT *hydrofluoric acid*

!!! for ETCHING • POLISHING • FROSTING

Many glass manufacturers everywhere have shown a preference for Pennsalt Hydrofluoric acid . . . and found that it fulfills exacting requirements . . . from etching precision medical instruments of glass, to frosting, polishing and etching fine decorative glassware.

In addition, Pennsalt HF is reliable for frosting electric light bulbs, pickling stainless steel, cleaning castings, improving the quality of glassmakers' sand and other important industrial raw materials . . . as well as in the preparation of fluorine compounds.

Pennsalt HF is available in strengths of 30%, 52%, 60% and 80% for domestic users; 71-75% for export. Strengths 60% and above shipped in steel containers . . . weaker strengths in rubber drums. Write for full details. Heavy Chemicals Division, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

OTHER PENN SALT PRODUCTS for glass and ceramic industries

Aluminum Hydrate • Calcined Alumina • Ferric Chloride, anhydrous • Kryolith® (Natural Greenland Cryolite) • Muriatic, Nitric, Sulphuric Acids • Salt Cake.

®Reg. U. S. Pat. Off

Soda ash, light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1, 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.15 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso; (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 6.30 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
50% rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1, 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.60 - —

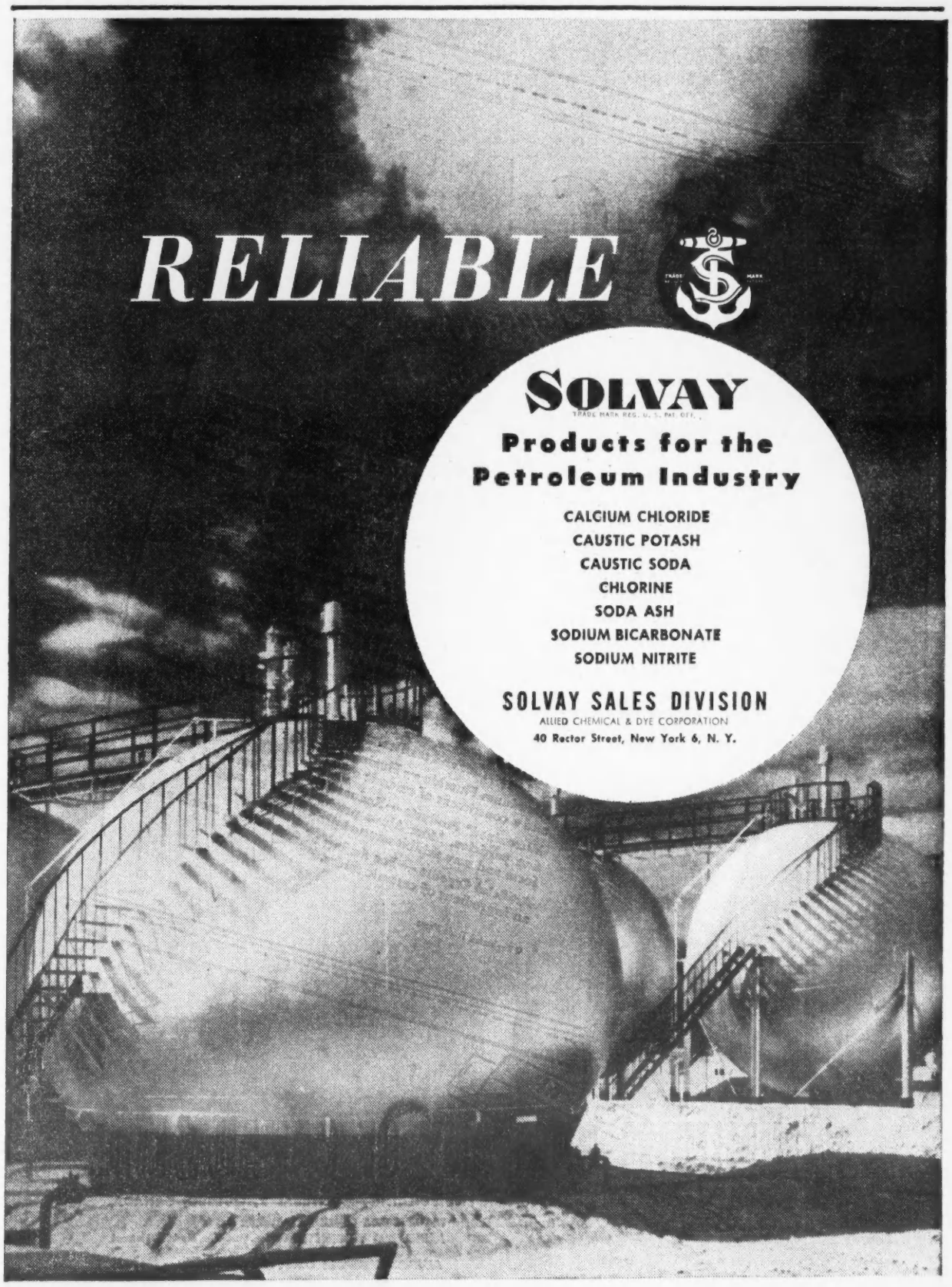
Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated minimum quantity 500 lbs., for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal. bgs., c.l., ex car....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. bgs., ex whse....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works...lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms., works...lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks., lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd...lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. — - —
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., works .....lb. No stocks.
solution, dms., works.....gal. .70 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09⅝ - .09¾
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .11½ - .12¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾ - .12½
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 - 12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .07¾ - .08¼
powd., kgs., works. .....lb. .09 - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works, lb. .11⅛ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11¼ - .11⅝
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .21½ - —
dms .....lb. .22½ - .26¼
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .15 - .15⅛
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .11½ - .12½
anhydrous, dms., works .....lb. .14 - .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09¾ - .10½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .10¾
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .10¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¼ - .11
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs ....lb. 1.55 - 1.57
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls, lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
50%, cbys. .....lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .25 - .25
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .24 - .25
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. .75 - —
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area. 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works .....lb. .19 - —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½ - .13
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .13¾
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35

Sodium metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.90.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.108.00 - 113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works.....lb. .16½ - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .48 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works.....lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....lb.45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis...ton.48.00 - —
Nitrite, 99%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾ - —
West coast ports.100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works...lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt equald, lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18¼ - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
cryst., ogs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.50
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works, lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.12.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
bbls. .....lb. .12¼ - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. .22½ - —

Soda Ash—Sodium Sulphate

Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1, 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 3.60 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd .....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works.....ton.16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works.....ton.32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½ - .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .58 - .633
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried powd., bbls..lb. .16 - .16½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½



Sodium Sulphonilate—Tar Acid Oil

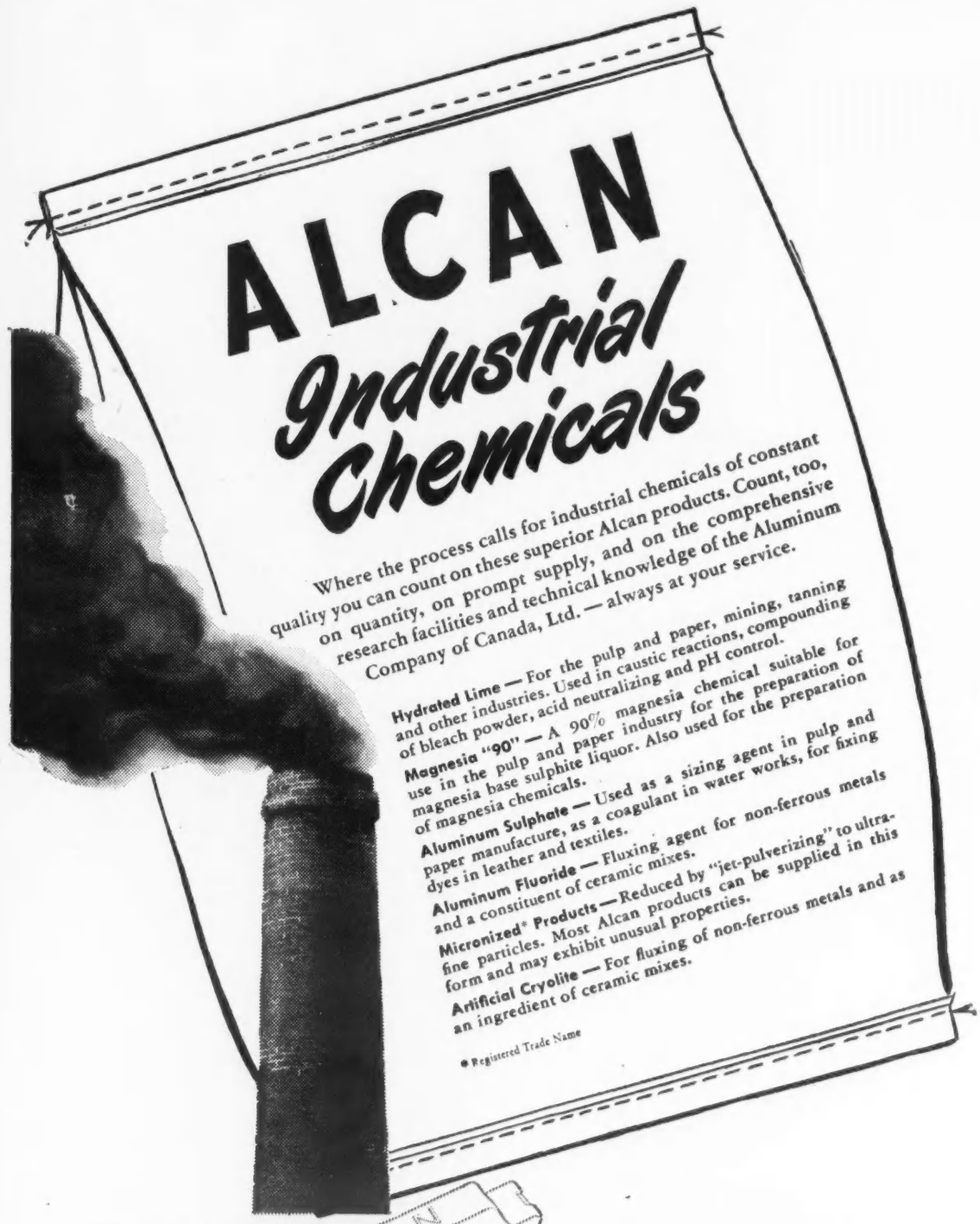
Sodium sulphonilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 6.00
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 6.40
fused, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.75
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.50
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls ..... lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. ..... lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works ton. 95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms ..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¾- —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls. ..... lb. .10 - .12
Tungstate, tech., bgs. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld. lb. .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis. lb. .70 - —
low and medium vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis. lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms. lb. .22 - .26
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- .20
Sodium, zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works .... lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis ... lb. .30 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works .. gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works ... gal. .27 - .30
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, 100°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, same basis .. gal. .27 - —
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works .... lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .10½- .13½
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works ..... lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .196 - —
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works .. lb. .22 - —
20,000 lbs., works ..... lb. .22¼- —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .22½- .26
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works .. lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works ..... lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .065 - —
Spikenard root, bls ..... lb. .43 - .45
Spikenard root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works .. lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes .. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls ..... lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. ..... lb. .18 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.66 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.07 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.81 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. .... 100 lbs. 6.77 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.23 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.92 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Starch potato, dom., bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .0680- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .0815- .08¼
Rice, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs ..... lb. .0680- .0780
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls ..... lb. .33 - .35
Stoneroot, bls ..... lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs ..... lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals ..... gram. 1.58 - 1.60
wholesalers ..... gram. 1.26 - 1.28
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls ..... lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls ..... lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald. ... lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.20 - 3.26
Lactate, dms. ..... lb. .130 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works .... lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works ..... lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works .. ton. 58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works .. lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots ..... oz. 30.00 - 50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs .. lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works .. lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose aceto-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works .. lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works .... lb. .50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works .. lb. 4.00 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works .. lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works .. lb. 10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works .. lb. 10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works .. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works .. lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works .. lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works .. lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works .. lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs .... lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs ..... lb. 5.25 5.35
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract. long ton. 18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export. long ton. 22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs .. lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.95
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works .... 100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., wks. lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works .... lb. .0635- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - .0535
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks. lb. .16 - —
Iodide, bots., jars ..... lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock .. ton. 85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls ..... lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls ..... lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. ..... lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. ..... lb. .14¼- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock .. ton. 88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .76 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .83 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.10

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., c.l., New York, works .. ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 22.50 - 24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works .... ton. 22.00 - 30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 24.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... ton. 26.50 - 28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 23.00 - 28.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 27.00 - 32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l. .. ton. 35.00 - 45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose .... lb. .12¾- —
fancy, loose ..... lb. .13 - —
special, loose ..... lb. .11½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms ..... lb. .08 - .08½
50%, dms. ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Tamarinds, bbls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk .. unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Chicago ..... unit-ton. 7.75 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago .. unit-ton. No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk .. unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs .. lb. .10 - .10½
medium grades, bgs ..... lb. .06¾- .07
Java, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works .. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .47 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works .... gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .69 - —
tanks, works ..... gal .60 - —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Aluminum Fluoride — Fluxing agent for non-ferrous metals and a constituent of ceramic mixes.
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* Registered Trade Name
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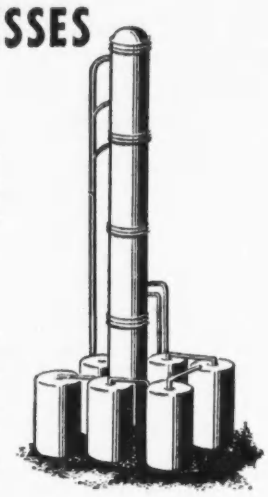
Announcing

SWIFT'S FATS and FATTY ACIDS

for technical uses

Swift & Company is now inviting inquiries on its new lines of fatty acids and fractionated glycerides. Extensive use of solvent processes will make possible new high standards of purity and stability.

1 THE PROCESSES



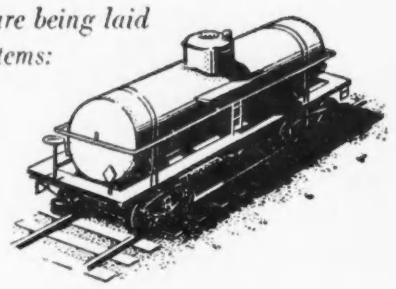
Solvent processes yield fat fractions of higher quality and wider usefulness. Most of Swift's new fats and fatty acids will be processed with solvents.

Unsaturated acids and drying oils will be separated by the Solexol process, using propane as a solvent. Fractions are separated selectively at temperatures not exceeding 200 degrees F. Since thermal and chemical side reactions are thereby avoided, products of greater purity and stability are obtained.

Saturated acids will be fractionated by solvent crystallization. Here, too, processing temperatures are low and harsh catalysts are absent, so that the natural structure of the substances is preserved.

2 THE PRODUCTS

Production plans are being laid for the following items:



Swift's Mixed Fatty Acids
Swift's Cottonseed Fatty Acids
Swift's Animal Fatty Acids
Swift's Linseed Fatty Acids
Swift's Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Swift's Soybean Oil Fatty Acids
Swift's Palm Oil Fatty Acids
Swift's Hydrogenated Marine Oil Fatty Acids

Swift's Fractionated Fatty Acids
Swift's Stearic Acid
Swift's Oleic Acid

Swift's Drying Oils
Swift's Fractionated Sardine Oil
Swift's Fractionated Menhaden Oil
Swift's Fractionated Soybean Oil
Swift's Fractionated Linseed Oil

Other Swift Glycerides
(*now in production*)
Swift's Lard Oils
Swift's Tallow Oil
Swift's Marine Oils
Swift's Neatsfoot Oil
Swift's Sperm Oil

Specialties
(*now in production*)
Swift's Sulfonated Sperm Oil
Swift's Sulfonated Tallow Oil
Swift's Sulfonated Castor Oil (Turkey Red Oil)
Swift's Sulfonated Neatsfoot Oil
Swift's Spermaceti
Swift's Textile Oils
Swift's Anti-foam Agents

3 SWIFT'S TECHNICAL PRODUCTS SERVICE

It brings you:

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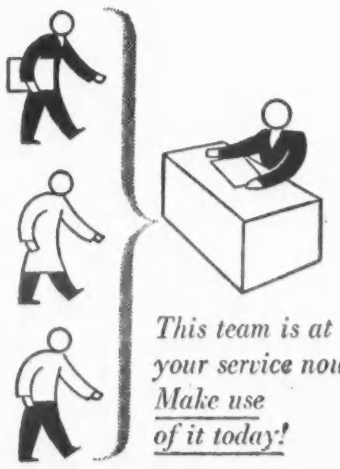

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68942

Tar, Coal—Valonia Beards

Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs lb. .85 - .90
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .46 - —
dms. lb. .46½- .49
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .51 - .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .95 - .97
powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .43 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb.15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Theophylline, bots., kgs lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .21 - .22
futures, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 3.55 - 4.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .97 - .98
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½- —
Metal, Bolivian lb. 1.03 - —
Straits lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .60 - .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- .19
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- .19
Titanium dioxide, anatase, rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- .21
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
Titanium magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd lb. No prices.
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse, ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, ens. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethelehem, Pa. gal. .24½- —
Birmingham, Ala. gal. .23½- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .23 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .26 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .24½- —
St. Louis, Mo. gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½- .25
tanks, East, frt. equald gal. .28 - —

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 & 10c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c., Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va. 30c. (2¾c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .66 - —
smaller containers lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07½- .09½
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
tanks lb. .09½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10 - .10½
Zone 2 lb. .10 - .10½
Zone 3 lb. .10½- .11
Zone 4 lb. .10½- .11

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - .46½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- .47
tanks, dlvd lb. .41½- .45
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - .44
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- .44½
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - .43
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
smaller containers lb. .26½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l. works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .29½- .39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .25 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 - .39
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguandine, bbls., works lb. .75 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Fryptophane—d.l., fib. ctns., works. kilo.240.00 -265.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls lb. .36 - .37
East Indian lb. .17½- .18½
Madras, bgs lb. .23½- .24
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. .65 - —
tanks, East gal. .40 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .64 - —
tanks, works gal. .44 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.89.00 - —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.98.00 - —
42% N, paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.93.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld., Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 102.00- —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va. ton.100.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis. ton.98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .13

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .35 - .37
Indian, bls. lb. .32 - .34
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton.80.00 -81.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton.55.00 -57.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .11 - —

Petrolite

Crown Quality

MICRO-CRYSTALLINE WAXES

HIGH QUALITY WAXES WITH SUPERIOR SPECIFICATIONS AND A TREMENDOUS PRICE ADVANTAGE

MICRO-CRYSTALLINE WAXES

Crown Wax	Melting Point °F.	Pen. with 100 Grams	Color N.P.A.
500	185/190	10 Maximum	2½ Maximum
1035	195/200	2 Maximum	2 to 2½

EMULSIFIABLE WAXES

Crown Wax	Melting Point °F.	Pen. with 100 Grams	Color N.P.A.	Acid Number	Sap. Number
23	180/185	6 Maximum	4½ to 6	20 to 25	55 to 65
36	180/185	8 Maximum	5½ to 8	30 to 35	85 to 95

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HIGH MELTING POINT
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CHEMICALLY INERT
HIGH SOLVENT RETENTION
GOOD COMPATIBILITY
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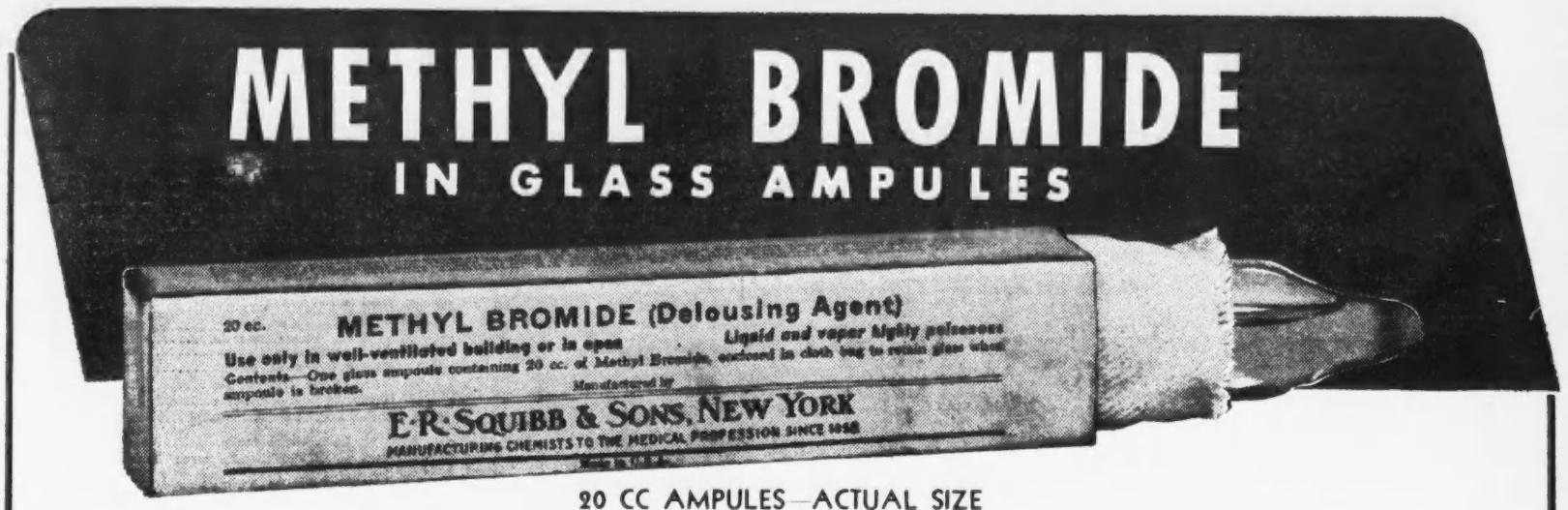
METHYL BROMIDE
IN GLASS AMPULES


20 cc.
METHYL BROMIDE (Delousing Agent)
Use only in well-ventilated building or in open
Liquid and vapor highly poisonous
Contents—One glass ampoule containing 20 cc. of Methyl Bromide, enclosed in cloth bag to retain glass when ampoule is broken.
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EACH AMPULE WRAPPED IN CANVAS JACKET AND PACKED IN INDIVIDUAL CARTONS—180 AMPULES PACKED IN CASE

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Vanadium Pentoxide—Zinc Arsenite

Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. No prices.
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.75 - 5.00
whole, tins lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Tahiti, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 4.50 - 4.55
smaller lots lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill. units. .04 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .05 - —
100 million USP units mill. units. .07 - —
A concentrate, dms., works mill. units. .36 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtna,.
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 83.00 -85.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 78.00 -80.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- .09⅝
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅜- .09½
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs. lb. .68 - .69
crude, African, bgs lb. .53 - .55
Western hemisphere, bgs lb. .55 - .57
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .66 - 68
refined, bgs lb. .70 - .72
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .81
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .86 - .87
No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .87
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .90 - .91
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.18 - 1.20
No. 2 lb. 1.16 - 1.18
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Wax, ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs lb. .66 - .67
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½- .14½
white, ctns., 30 tons same basis lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 26 - .27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .21¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .21½- .22½
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .20 - .21
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34½- .35½
Montan, crude, bgs. lb. .33 - .35
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .28¾- .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .48 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .26½- .27½
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .23¾- .25
Spermacetti, blocks, cs lb. .39 - .40
cake, cs. lb. .40 - .41
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .16 - .20
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, ngs., 40 tons St. Louis, works ton. 11.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse ton. 19.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works ton. 13.50 - —
wet-grd., air floated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton. 14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l. ton. 14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l. ton. 13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works ton. 30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton. 25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ton. 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton. 22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. No prices.
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .16 - .17
rossed, bls lb. .23 - .24
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton. 40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton. 50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood, bls lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5 -7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.69 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.60 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. 42¼- —
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .26 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½- .25
Xylol, coaltar, industrial tanks, East, frt. equald. gal. .28 - —

Prices on 3 to 10-degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2⅝c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8 10c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C. and E. Tenn., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2⅝c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.); and W. Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

Y

Yara yara, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.45
Yeast brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, dms lb. .35 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms lb. .45 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms lb. .50 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .89 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.

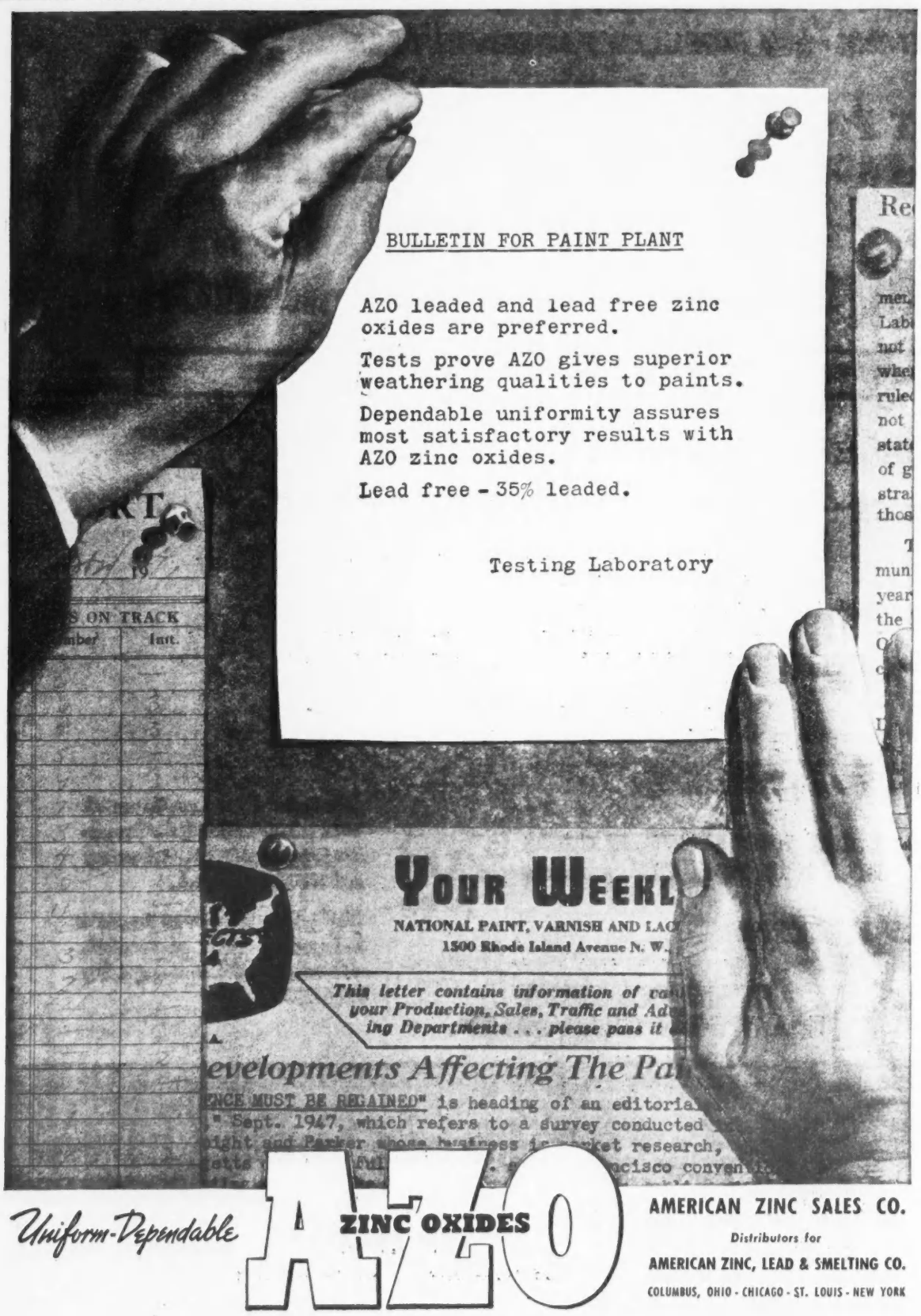
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .29½- —

Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .01⅜- .02¾
l.c.l., works lb. .01⅝- .03¼
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth, bgs., c.l. works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .09¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ - .02¾
Zinc, bnts, same basis as chrome lb. .21 - —
Yellow dock root, bls. lb. .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .35 - .36
Yohimbine hydrochloride vis oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms lb. .36½- .37
NF, dms. lb. .39 - .40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis lb. No stocks.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Tests prove AZO gives superior weathering qualities to paints.
Dependable uniformity assures most satisfactory results with AZO zinc oxides.
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your Production, Sales, Traffic and Ad
ing Departments . . . please pass it
evelopments Affecting The Pa
NCE MUST BE REGAINED" is heading of an editoria
" Sept. 1947, which refers to a survey conducted
ight and Parker whose business is
Uniform-Dependable
AZO
ZINC OXIDES
AMERICAN ZINC SALES CO.
Distributors for
AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING CO.
COLUMBUS, OHIO - CHICAGO - ST. LOUIS - NEW YORK

Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E	lb.	.13½ -	.17
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.16½ -	.19
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14 -	.17½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.18¼ -	.20¾
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers', bbls., works	lb.	.10¾ -	.12½
USP, precip., powd., bbls	lb.	.35 -	—
dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.37 -	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.15 -	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.90 -	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.039 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.043 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0325-	—
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.30 -	.31
jars	lb.	.35 -	.36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.37 -	—
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks.	lb.	1.15 -	—
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1780-	—
l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.1735-	.1860
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.35 -	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.65 -	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.45 -	.46
Linoleate, solid, 9% c., bbls	lb.	.51¾ -	—
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.15 -	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., dms., works	lb.	.25½ -	.26
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.42¼ -	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾ -	—
American process, con'l. lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾ -	—
5% bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt., alld	lb.	.13½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾ -	—
35% bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¼ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾ -	—
50% bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¼ -	—
French process, con'l. lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¼ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾ -	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point frt. alld	lb.	.14¾ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Resinate, fused, 9% Zn. powd., solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0365-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.11 -	—
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs	lb.	.45 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.46 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	5.90 -	—
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l. works	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.15 -	—
powd., 36½ Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	8.75 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.50 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls, 40c. higher.			
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾ -	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼ -	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼ -	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00 -	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼ -	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.28 -	.30
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cus., frt. alld	lb.	2.00 -	2.30
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.17 -	—
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.35 -	—
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.08½ -	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.09¼ -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09 -	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.09¼ -	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.25¼ -	—
basic carbonate, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½ -	—
Hydride, ens., works	lb.	7.00 -	—
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½ -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45 -	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½ -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60 -	.93
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½ -	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.93¾ -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.94 -	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.94½ -	.94¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.94¾ -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.95¼ -	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.95¾ -	.96¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½ -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12 -	.14
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½ -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.33 -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½ -	.39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the October 4 issue of OPD.

Allondon, Inc., Now Rene Forster Company

Allondon, Inc., aromatic chemicals and essential oils, New York, has changed its name to the Rene Forster Company, remaining at the same address, 66-68 Dey street. Rene Forster, president of the organization, recently returned to this country after having completed arrangements to have the company continue to represent the Swiss firm of Usines de l'Allondon, S. A., Geneva, in the United States and Canada.

Lowell Makes Essential Oil Soap Compounds

Edward I. Lowell, Inc., New York, has announced commercial production of essential oil soap compounds. In addition, the company is now making a pure coffee flavor from freshly wasted coffee beans, and a pure cocoa creme flavor extracted from cocoa beans.

Chicago Perfumers to Hear Brooks

The Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association will be addressed by Senator C. Wayland Brooks, of Illinois, at its meeting tomorrow at the Sheraton hotel.

ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 5

phalt from Venezuela; $14,000 for industrial chemicals (absorbent material for gas works) from Bizone Germany; $142,000 for cadmium from the United States; $90,000 for balata from Brazil; $10,000 for lecithin from the United States; $205,000 for special gelatin, essential oils and synthetic products for perfume manufacture from the United States; $365,000 for molybdenum from the United States; $107,200 for petroleum asphalt from Saudi Arabia; $1,255,000 for streptomycin from the United States; $13,875 for peppermint oil from Brazil; $80,000 for sharkliver oil from Chile; $315,000 for opium from Iran; $350,000 for synthetic rubber from Canada; $85,000 for asbestos from Canada; and $1,497,000 for chemicals and pharmaceuticals from the United States.

To French Zone Germany—$25,000 for carbon black from the United States.

To Greece—$300,000 for lubricants from the United States, and a previous authorization of $112,000 for nitrogen fertilizer from Canada was cancelled.

To Italy—$43,200 for radium metal from Belgium; $394,600 for tinplate from the United States; $175,800 for industrial chemicals from the United States, including sodium cyanide, zirconium silicate, synthetic iron oxide, acrylic resins, polystyrene, and anti-corrosive preparations; $225,000 for petroleum industry equipment from the United States; $442,000 for paraffin wax from the United States, and $300,000 for penicillin from the United States.

To Netherlands—$430,000 for essential oils from the United States; $80,000 for linseed cake or meal from Canada; $5,145,600 for petroleum products from Aruba and Saudi Arabia; $1,165,000 for petroleum products from the United States; $216,000 for paraffin wax from the United States, and $108,413 for petroleum coke from the United States.

To United Kingdom—$1,469,500 for wood and gum rosin from the United States; $611,000 for primary lead, $3,300,000 for primary zinc and $4,284,000 for refined copper from Canada; $27,000 for primary lead from the United States, and $1,800,000 for sulphur from the United States.

WHY are... Zinc Sulfide Pigments FIRST in Water-Mixed Paints?

8 REASONS

QUICK MIXING...
Zinc Sulfide pigments wet down rapidly in casein or emulsion vehicles. Speed production. Special mixers unnecessary.

GOOD DISPERSION...
Agglomerates of such pigments are readily dispersible. Provide smooth films.

COMPATIBLE WITH VEHICLES...
Do not upset chemical or colloidal balance of casein or emulsion vehicles. Thus, facilitate formulating.

GOOD PACKAGE STABILITY...
With a properly formulated emulsion, paints based on Zinc Sulfide pigments are stable in the package. Withstand alternate heating and freezing.

EASY TO SPREAD...
Water-mixed paints made with Zinc Sulfide pigments apply easily with brush or roller, because of good emulsion stability. Have good lap-in properties.

GOOD HIDING...
Casein and emulsion vehicles enhance the good hiding properties of Zinc Sulfide pigments.

CLEAR TINTS...
Zinc Sulfide pigments provide excellent base for clear, bright tints.

GOOD CLEANSING...
Through their oleophilic nature, Zinc Sulfide pigments aid formation of well-knit films. Make for ease of cleansing.

The Horse Head line offers you the most complete range of Zinc Sulfide pigments for water-mixed paints:

Albalith 332 . . . . . Lithopone
Cryptone BA-340 . . . . High Strength Lithopone
Cryptone ZS-830 . . . . Tech. Pure Zinc Sulfide

HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
Founded 1848
160 Front Street, New York 7, N.Y.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell
Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.
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Industrial Migration

Aside from preparedness against the exigencies of war and the special hazards thereof to industrial support of armed conflict, business has a number of reasons to give deep consideration to decentralization of its operations. The same is true with respect to industrial migration.

Several interesting and perplexing examples have come out recently of the ramifications potential in the results and repercussions of geographic shifting of industrial plants. In most instances, New England has been the loser, and the South and the Southwest have been the largest gainers, their acquisitions being both immigrant and newly established enterprises. Some of the migrations did not even reach the Middle West. The major influence of the shifts as a whole was costs; although better productivity was advanced in some instances as, at least, a contributory factor, implicitly attributed to various characteristics of the individual worker and his atmosphere.

Naturally, because the motives were largely commercial, the social consequences of some of the more important shifts have been, at least, undesirable. In but few instances were any endeavors or plans applied toward the transferal of the majority of employees or their housing, in the event that they decided to move themselves. Whether, in the instances in which improvement in individual productivity was a factor, any worker would have found it possible to follow his job can only be conjectured. How many would go to the new location under any circumstance likewise can only be guessed at.

One of the biggest items of costs considered too burdensome in the decisions to migrate were taxes. Second in most instances were power and transportation. It is not difficult to see the opportunities presented by the migrations for those who would nationalize all industry and are especially purposed thus to reform the scheme of providing power in all its applications, including transportation. The social disruption, especially the unemployment, resulting from industrial migrations clearly provides a detonator for setting off all the heavy charges of "heartless corporation," "unjust monopoly," and all the other explosives customarily loosed against private enterprise.

The answer is not easy to find. Physical science has no farther outstripped progress in knowledge of man himself than commercial economics has run away from social economics as a motive in business. It is most desirable, however, that the solution of the commercial-social economic problem of profitable and satisfactory industrial operation be not left to politicomics.

Health As a Public Duty

"Forty-one of first forty-nine in draft fail in physical tests"—that was a headline in a New York newspaper October 5. That it gave a big boost to, at least, the arguments of the proponents of nationalized health care goes without saying. That its significance should not be lost upon those who have other views on health care is a matter that must have even more consideration than it actually deserves. The reason is that factual data must be assembled for use against the allegations of those who insist that only nationalized medical care is adequate to the nation's needs.

It must be known that a greater-than-ever drive for some sort of governmental participation in the medical service of the people will be made in the next session of Congress. The extent to which that campaign will follow the scheme of the recently advanced plan of the Federal Security Administrator can but be conjectured. The details are not of primary concern. But, the general idea must be analyzed from all relevant points of view. Even the comprehensive report, "The Issue of Compulsory Health Insurance," does not cover all the aspects of the public's conception of what is wrong and what is needed. Many who are firmly opposed to compulsory health insurance are strongly inclined to regard some sort of governmental participation as essential to the adequacy and efficacy of any plan to improve medical service in general. The FSA plan is fundamental in several respects, especially in its recognition of the fact that not much can be done until medical service has been more adequately equipped in personnel, implements, and edifices.

But, the most imperative need is the construction and implementation of a nationwide plan which will make better use of what is available. The extent to which governmental assistance and collaboration is necessary in that connection is a very controversial matter. The extent to which they can satisfactorily and efficaciously be applied is a matter that is not getting the full consideration which it actually deserves. It will be interesting to see what comes out of the study of medical service for the Indians, which has been started by representatives of the American Medical Association. As that service is in largest part governmentally planned and performed, the well-known attitude of the medical organization toward governmental bureaucracy makes it an open question whether this investigation will be constructively objective and whether collaboration or condemnation or competition will be the outcome.

Those who oppose governmental participation to any extent in efforts to provide better medical service for the nation are close students of the new national health scheme in Great Britain. The interim report of the council of the British Medical Association on health centers will provide them with much food for thought or much ground for new assaults—depending on which way they take it.

There is a wide chasm between compulsory health insurance and better medical care. But, the latter presents the far more difficult problem, and reformers habitually take the easier way. Compulsory health insurance can provide no real assurance of better medical care: it might, in truth, work out in the opposite direction. Whether the only alternative to compulsory insurance is a basic scheme of governmental subsidization will depend in large part on the attitude and actions of the professions and industries concerned with the providing of health services. Improvement is going to be sought in some way.

Fuel for the Future

The coal convention in this city last week got a very serious talk on the necessity of developing a synthetic fuel industry in the United States. The speaker, at one time a high engineering executive in the petroleum industry, presented an informative picture of the potentialities of gasification and liquefaction of coal and distillation of oilshale. His position was that government should have a large part—almost the lion's share in some respects—in the fundamental technical development, as well as in the compilation of data on resources. Legislative outlining of a program in such areas, he considered desirable, as well as necessary.

The government has done and is doing very much on the technical side of development of a synthetic fuel industry. Out of its work and that of the few private enterprises which have gone into the matter already are available many data. The foundation of an industry is pretty well completed in a technical sense. Resources, also, have been quite widely surveyed and analyzed. Equipment for operative functioning is not available. Anticipatory investment in the replacing of petroleum fuels has no wide appeal.

Many there are who believe that the future of fuels would be better served by development of better methods of supplying and using coal. And they feel that this need not reach nearly so far as the coal-fired gas-turbine locomotive of which the convention was told.

Washington Talks

—*Continued from page 5*

year. If applicants have a pretty good understanding of international trade in chemicals and European requirements, it would be very helpful.

Coconut Oil Opportunity

Fats and oils importers and soap manufacturers had to do some fast stepping last week to get in on a bit of business in coconut oil from Ceylon. And if some of them didn't make it, it is understandable.

The longshoremen's strike on the West coast has put a heavy damper on shipping in and out of the Pacific ports and when the Department of Agriculture got word that some coconut oil from Ceylon could probably find its way into the United States through Tacoma, Wash., it lost no time in getting the machinery in motion. Trade associations were notified by phone Thursday that the department would receive import license applications up to noon of the following Tuesday. The newsmen were advised of the development Friday.

Altogether, members of the trades had two or two and a half working days, depending on whether they were contacted by their associations or relied on the public press for the information, to get their applications in to the department. So, if some importers didn't know about this coconut oil from Ceylon until it was too late, that's the story.

Strategics and Criticals Regrouped

The Munitions Board has compiled and issued an up-to-date list of strategic and critical materials compiled under provisions of the stockpiling act of 1946. The only change in content has been the deletion of uranium from the earlier list since it is now the statutory responsibility of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Instead of three groups of items as in the past, the board has changed the classifications so that there are now but two classifications. Group (1) comprises those items for which stockpiling is deemed necessary to insure an adequate supply for a future emergency—(a) primarily because of a dependence on foreign sources of supply, or (b) primarily because of the lack of the means of obtaining adequate domestic production to meet emergency needs. Group (2) items are those materials not recommended for stockpiling purchase because they offer supply problems which will require either further study before a final determination can be made on stockpiling or other action to assure adequate supplies in a future emergency.

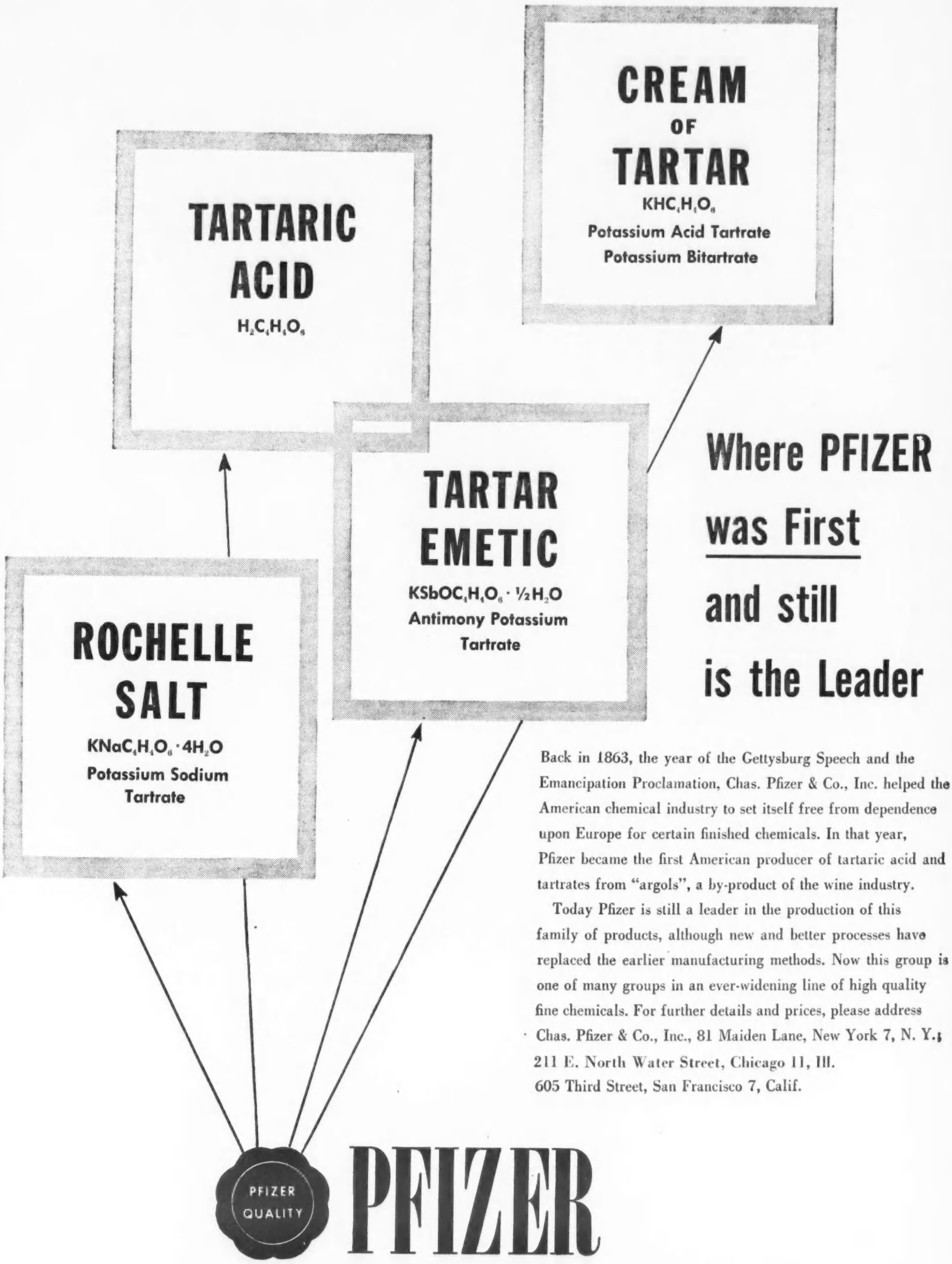
Issuance of the new listing is in accordance with the new policy of the board of keeping industry fully advised within the bounds of national security of any changes in stockpiling policy that may be taking place.

Medical Research Coordinated

Government research scientists representing eight agencies who have been working together informally for two years to avoid duplication of medical research projects, are now planning formal organization. The research medical scientists representing the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Veterans Administration, National Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force, Public Health Service, and National Research Council, have voted as a group to seek unit subcommittee membership in the Interdepartmental Committee of Scientific Research and Development, usually called the Interdepartmental Committee.

So much medical research is underway today—in government laboratories, on government contracts, in universities, and in private industry—that avoiding possible duplication and overlapping is a serious and difficult problem. Once research results are published, it is comparatively easy to track down duplicating projects. The principal problem has been in knowing what projects are in planning and progress stages at any given time in the thousands of scattered laboratories. The scientists, seeking Interdepartmental Committee sponsorship, have, until now, met the difficulty by an informal and voluntary exchange of information.

One phase of "duplication" which continually plagues medical research is the fact that research work by one agency, in what appears to be an identical study, often is of little value to another branch of government. The military services, for example, have made numerous studies of the effect of oxygen starvation on men in the armed forces. But, since persons of all ages and conditions of health fly the commercial airlines, the military data may not be applicable for civilian purposes. Putting the research organization on a formal basis will be helpful in meeting many situations of this kind.



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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index number advanced to 224.8, against 223.8 in the preceding week, 226.6 a month ago and 201.3 for the corresponding week in 1947. The effect of higher producing costs was reflected in prices of both glauber's salt and sodium sulphite anhydrous powdered. In some producing quarters, higher prices were named for sodium fluoride in others it was stated that an upward revision will be made on November 15. A producer of calcium chloride has revised the warehouse prices of less than carlots. A general advance in molybdenum prices will become effective on January 1, 1949. Silver bullion prices continued to move upward.

Moderate improvement could be noted in the extent of miscellaneous buying last week. Prompt shipments commanded the most attention as the consuming trades at present prefer to purchase for nearby wants rather than future requirements. The maintenance of demand for nickel chloride and nickel sulphate kept the supply position tight for these chemicals. Producers were somewhat mystified by the persistent buying of nickel sulphate. In one supply quarter it was stated that possibly the current was talk had inspired the building up of inventories. There was also a steady demand for copper sulphate and zinc sulphate. Soda ash was available for prompt shipment in some producing quarters and so was liquid caustic soda and chlorine but the movement of the latter two chemicals was aggrevated by the shortage of tankcars. The recent advance in sulphuric acid prices had no apparent effect on consuming demand. The market was not crowded with stocks but immediate and prompt shipments were available in most every kind of container. No significant change could be noted in glacial acetic acid although the market was fully sustained at the price advance made effective October 1. Carbon bisulphide found a steady outlet to the rayon mills. The glass factories are making enough specialties to keep the potassium carbonate market tight. Liquid caustic potash in tankcars remained available for prompt shipment.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 89.6 percent for the week ending October 2, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 98.4 in the preceding week and 109.5 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Production figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Chemical Division of the United States Tariff Commission and the Bureau of Mines. Export and import figures are from the Department of Commerce.

Ammonia Liquor—August production amounted to 4,163,923 pounds, compared with 4,214,525 pounds in July and 4,206,400 pounds in August 1947. Output from January 1 through August 31 was 32,597,372 pounds, against 34,351,500 pounds for the corresponding period in 1947. Sales in August registered a total of 2,781,335 pounds, against 3,021,738 pounds in the preceding month and 3,797,000 pounds in August last year. Combined sales for eight months were 27,035,154 pounds in 1948, compared with 31,912,700 pounds for the same time in 1947. Stocks on August 31 were 1,073,542 pounds, against 994,773 pounds on July 31 and 1,264,290 pounds at the close of August a year ago.

Bleaching Powder—Buying interest for domestic use was more active last week and the supply situation was somewhat tighter. Inquiries were also in the market from South American countries and from China. Prices were firm but unchanged.

Calcium Chloride—Warehouse prices for less than carlots have been revised by one producer. The new schedule is based on the carlot price of $22 per ton f.o.b. works, plus carlot freight to warehouse point plus the following movements for indicated quantities:— 5 tons single delivery 75c. per 100 pounds, 10 to 99 bags single delivery $1.50, one to 9 bags single delivery $2.25 per 100 pounds. Deliveries in New York City are priced at $43.80 per ton for single delivery of 5 tons, 10 to 99 bags single delivery $2.94 per 100 pounds and one to 9 bags single delivery $3.69 per 100 pounds. West of the 104th meredian; the increase over carload delivered cost is $1 per 100 pounds for 5 tons, $1.75 for 10 to 99 tons and $2.50 for one to 9 bags.

Carbon Bisulphide—Market steady at 5¾c. per pound in carlots and 6¾c. for less in drums works. Demand from the rayon mills has continued fair with some material reaching the rubber trade. Production in July amounted to 29,528,866 pounds, the lowest recorded in the first seven months. June output was 32,791,873 pounds and the high was in May at 37,533,338 pounds.

Carbon Tetrachloride—July production registered the lowest total for any of the first seven months. The amount was 14,098,277 pounds, compared with 15,971,608 pounds in June and a high of 18,638,275 pounds established in January.

Chlorine—Stocks have continued to lean toward the easy side with some producers in a position to take on additional business for prompt shipment. The shortage of tankcars has interrupted the movement and seemed to be the chief factor for concern during the past week.

Copper Sulphate—Finding a steady outlet for industrial use during the off season for agriculture. Florida and other southern states are taking some material but not as much as in other seasons. Stocks are sufficient to meet all requirements promptly. Export trade to Europe is nil at the present time. It is stated that England, France and Italy have been taking copper from the United States and making there own copper sulphate. Production in Italy, formerly the largest producing country, is making considerable progress in the restoration of their output. Latin American sales are said to be of the usual dimensions incident to this period of the year.

Glauber's Salt—Priced higher at $2 per 100 pounds in bags, carlots and at $2.25 for less f.o.b. the works. Supply situation has improved but no excessive stocks. Prompt shipments are available at current prices.

Nickel Chloride—Production has continued slightly behind contract schedules. Current demand is holding at a level above the available supply, a condition thought to be temporary by some producers.

Nickel Sulphate—Sustained buying interest has kept production under pressure and plant shipments in most instances are slightly behind contract schedules. In producing quarters it was stated that the tight market condition is not the result of any shortage in basic material but the result of gradual expansion in consuming demand mostly for plating requirements.

Potash, Caustic—Producers are taking on additional business in liquid in tankcars for prompt shipment. The dry forms do not appear to be in any freer supply and stocks are short and below current requirements. The soap industry is said to be taking most of the material at present.

Potassium Carbonate—Market position firm and not in as favorable supply condition as caustic potash. The liquid is in better shape than the dry forms with the calcined form in tighter supply than the hydrated. The principal demand at present is from the glass industry where television tubes and other fancy glass specialties are made.

Potassium Chlorate—Sustained demand mostly from the match factories has kept the supply for prompt shipment tight. Output is sold for this month and most of November with no indication of any important relaxation in demand in sight at present.

Potassium-titanium fluoride—Finding an outlet into the aluminum, ceramic and glass industries. Priced at 40c. per pound in fiber drums, carlot shipments and at

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Glauber's salt, 75c. per 100 lbs.
Silver bullion, 1c. per ounce.
Sodium sulphite, anhy., powdered, $1.25 per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
224.8	223.8	222.6	201.3

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
123.3	123.3	122.4	119.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

41½c. to 45c. per pound in smaller quantities, all prices are f.o.b. the works.

Potassium-zirconium fluoride—Priced at 50c. per pound in fiber drums, carlots and at 52½c. to 55c. in smaller quantities both f.o.b. the works and commanding attention for refining metal operations in the aluminum industry also in the ceramic trades.

Soda Ash—Some producers are in a position to take on additional business for prompt shipment but not all have reached this point to date. It is stated, however, that the market is working into a normal state of balance and there are no suppiers who are more than a few days behind contract requirements. Increased production and a more conservative industrial demand are factors contributing to the improvement in the market's condition.

Soda, Caustic—Tankcar shortage has caused some interruption of shipments of liquid caustic but the trend of supplies has continued toward improvement with requirements mostly leveled off and instances of some left over. The same condition cannot be reported for the dry forms which, while showing improvement, are still short of requirements. It looked as though demand is being adjusted to a normal post-war level, devoid of the pressure that has existed over the past few years.

Exports of sodium carbonate and bicarbonate from the United Kingdom in the first six months of 1948 increased in quantity more than 1,000,000 hundredweight (one hundredweight equals 112 pounds) from those in the first half of 1947, according to the Board of Trade. Totals were 2,026,348 and 997,058 hundredweight, respectively. The increase in exports of caustic soda was approximately 500,000 hundredweight. Exports in the first half of 1948 totaled 1,175,923 hundredweight, as compared with 680,859 hundredweight in the corresponding period of 1947.

Sodium Chlorate—Industrial demand has continued active and sufficiently broad to hold the supply position tight. There has been a seasonal relaxation in the inquiry for agriculture although some weed-killer manufacturers are building up stocks for future requirements. Production is heavily sold for the balance of this month but supplies are available for November shipment. The recent advance in prices had no apparent effect on the consuming demand.

Sodium Cyanide—Demand steady and running far enough ahead of supply to create a tight market position. Importations in June amounted to 9,174,000 pounds, against 6,221,000 pounds for the same month in 1947. Total imports for the first half of 1948 were 28,993,000 pounds, compared with 48,153,000 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago.

Sodium Fluoride—Priced higher in some supply quarters and unchanged in others although it was stated that the latter will revise quotations upward on November 15. The current range extends from 9¾c. to 10½c. for barrels 90 percent on carlots and 10c. to 10¾c. per pound for less. The 95 percent covers a price range from 10c. to 10¾c. for carlots and from 10¼c. to 11c. for less. All prices are f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Sulphite—Powdered anhydrous grade of this material is priced higher at $6.50 per 100 pounds in fiber drums, carlots and at $7 per smaller quantities f.o.b. the works. Crystals and byproduct technical powdered were unchanged.

Zinc Sulphate — Commanded more attention last week for industrial use and it looked as though some buyers were building up inventories. It was stated that most of the rayon mills are covered by contracts which expire at the end of the year but the chemical, ceramic, glue and paint trades have shown increased interest in the market. Aside from a moderate inquiry from Florida, the agricultural trade has been limited.

Acids

Acetic — July production of synthetic amounted to 35,368,572 pounds, compared with 35,739,677 pounds in June. The amount of recovered acid was 143,504,337 pounds in July, against 131,203,932 pounds in the preceding month. Production of natural in July was 2,376,123 pounds, compared with 2,301,028 pounds in June. This latter grade was produced by direct process from wood and acetic acid distilled from acetate of lime.

Hydrofluosilicic — Available for prompt shipment for domestic use and commanding attention from the breweries and from the ceramic and chemical trades. Prices firm and unchanged from former selling levels. Container shortage is still holding up export sales.

Naphthenic — Market remains firm for this acid. Tankcars are priced at 12c. per

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Oxalic—Supply situation has continued exceedingly tight with demand exceeding production by a wide margin. Shipments are running behind schedule with little chance of leveling off requirements in the near future.

Pyroligneous—Stocks meeting demand for this acid. The consuming field is limited and confined mostly to areas where plants for smoked meats are located. The market for barrels is quoted at 43c. per gallon ex-warehouse New York.

Sulphuric — Industrial demand steady and recent advance in prices had no apparent influence on checking business. Stocks not excessive but available for immediate or prompt shipments at current price levels. June exports amounted to 434,000 pounds, against 1,646,000 pounds for the same month in 1947. Total exports for the first half of 1948 totaled 15,669,000 pounds, compared with 8,938,000 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum — Production of primary aluminum in July totaled 52,937 short tons, a gain of 9 over the 48,557 tons produced in June. A large producing plant, which had been closed during most of June, was nearing its normal level of operation by the end of July, but cutbacks in power supply forced a slackening of production at other plants, and it was evident that electrical energy was still the most important factor in the continued shortage of aluminum.

Stocks of pig aluminum at the reduction plants declined 5,000 tons, to 11,382, as shipments and use of pig exceeded production by that quantity. In this connection, it should be noted that, in order to insure correct measurement of primary aluminum production, this survey is conducted at the reduction-plant level. Movements of pig from the reduction plants to the ingot plants for further processing would not indicate accurately the overall aluminum supply situation, as this metal represents only a small portion of total industry stocks. However, the price rises of a cent or more in most items of aluminum scrap and secondary ingot that occurred in July attested the strength of demand for the metal.

Cadmium — Demand has continued active and sufficiently broad to hold the supply situation tight. Suppliers name $1.90 per pound for sticks and bars and $2 for patented shapes.

Lead—Except for 1933 the domestic mine output of recoverable lead in July was lower than the average monthly production for any year since the beginning of annual records in 1907, according to the Bureau of Mines. Owing to labor strikes at mines and mills in southeastern Missouri and at the mines in the tri-state district, the average daily output of lead from domestic mines slumped to 745 short tons compared with 1,136 tons per day in June.

The combined production of lead in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma totaled 2,870 tons in July, a drop of 78 percent from the June output of 13,173 tons. Work stoppages in July took a severe toll in this area which in 1947 produced 41 percent of the total domestic mine output of lead. All mining, milling, and smelting operations in southeastern Missouri were terminated on the night shift of July 7 by a labor strike which followed weeks of negotations between company and labor union officials over wage increases and certain "fringe" issues. In the tri-state district a strike at a large plant called at midnight on June 30 tied up various mining and milling operations in that area. The average daily rate of lead output in the combined western states decreased from 665 tons in June to 625 tons in July, as every state except Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada recorded declines in the daily rates of production.

Quicksilver—No unusual buying interest in the local market last week. Stocks adequate to meet consuming demand. Prices ranged from $76 to $78 per flask, according to quantity desired.

San Francisco.—Demand for quicksilver was fair. Little spot metal was available. Prices were unchanged. Metal was quoted at $81 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Maintenance of heavy consuming demand kept the trend of prices upward. The official price at the close of the week was 77½c. per ounce for silver bullion in New York. The London market was higher at 47d.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High	Oct. 2, 1948—77½c.	Oct. 3, 1948—47d.
Low	Aug. 13, 1948—72¾c.	Aug. 17, 1948—44d.

Zinc—Owing largely to a labor strike in the tri-state district the average daily rate of zinc production from domestic mines dropped 11 percent in July to the lowest level since July, 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. July zinc output, in terms of recoverable metal was 47,092 short tons, an average of 1,519 tons per day compared with 51,221 tons in June produced at an average rate of 1,707 tons per day.

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Synthetic Elastomers Sales And Output in 1947 Reported

Preliminary statistics on the production and sales of synthetic elastomers* have been reported by the United States Tariff Commission as follows, in pounds:—

	Production	Sales
Cyclic		
Total	915,995,000	964,292,000
Polybutadiene-styrene, total	915,813,000	964,065,000
Produced at Government plants	906,814,000	955,301,000
Produced at private plants	8,999,000	8,764,000
Polystyrene-isoprene†	182,000	227,000
Acyclic		
Total	287,243,000	295,100,000
Polybutadiene-acrylonitrile	14,836,000	14,379,000
Polychloroprene (GR-M type)‡	52,871,000	57,924,000
Polyisobutylene-diolefin (GR-I type)‡	140,718,000	144,811,000
Polyvinyl type elastomers‡	51,423,000	48,466,000
All other acyclic elastomers§	27,395,000	29,520,000
Grand total	1,203,238,000	1,259,392,000

* An elastomer is defined as a material which will stretch repeatedly to 150 percent or more and will return rapidly and with force to its approximate original shape. Synthetic elastomers include synthetic rubbers.

† Statistics for Government plants only.

‡ Includes statistics for some plastics materials which have been converted by the addition of plasticizers into elastomers. Included are polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl butyral, polyvinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride elastomers.

§ Includes statistics for polyalkalene-sulphide (thiokol), polychloroprene (neoprene) (private production), polyisobutylene (vestanex), and cyclo- and chlorinated-rubber elastomers.

Owens-Corning Forms Pacific Coast Branch

The Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, has established a Pacific Coast Division to handle construction, manufacturing and sales operations in the Pacific Coast and neighboring states. L. R. Kessler has been appointed general manager of the new division, and W. C. Winterhalter has been named sales manager.

Monsanto to Use, Sell Italian Mercury Cell

Monsanto Chemical Company has made a tentative agreement with Dr. Oronzio De Nora, head of an Italian company engaged in the manufacture and sale of electro-chemical plants, for the use and sale of his company's mercury cell in the United States. The De Nora cell is for the manufacture of chlorine, caustic soda and hydrogen.

In addition to production of pure caustic in strengths up to 70 percent without concentration, the De Nora cell is said to produce chlorine and hydrogen of high purity at costs competitive with the best diaphragm cells now in use. Monsanto was represented in negotiations leading to the agreement by Carlton M. Dean, who recently returned from a year-long stay in Europe. He is a member of the company's engineering sales department, which will handle the sale of the new cell and also of complete chlorine plants.

U.S. Steel Opens West Coast Coal Chemicals Sales Office

The coal chemical sales division of the United States Steel Corporation of Delaware has opened a district office in San Francisco, under the supervision of W. G. Souder. Mr. Souder, who was formerly coal chemical sales representative in the Chicago district, will work in cooperation with the Columbia Steel Company, west coast subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. C. W. Johnson has been named to succeed Mr. Souder in Chicago.

Chemicals-From-Sea-Water Plant Planned by South African Company

A recent dispatch from South Africa reports that a company has been organized to produce chemicals from sea water and has chosen a plant site at Saldanha Bay. Initial production will be concentrated on sodium and magnesium chlorides, but extension of the range of products is planned.

Trade Briefs

Morganite, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., has started construction of an addition to its facilities for the manufacture of carbon products.

Monsanto Chemical Company's 1947 annual report has been judged best in the chemical industry by the *Financial World* annual report survey.

National Carbon Company, New York, has published a booklet on "Standardization of Carbon, Graphite and Metal-Graphite Brushes for Motors and Generators." Copies may be obtained on request to the company.

Notes on Our Management

We do not think of Management as the head, heart or a separate section of our organization body. It is an indivisible life-stream that runs through the the entire endeavor—intimately working with and nurturing the farthest flung element—concerned with the youngest representative on the road, the smallest customer and the lowliest employee. Its one aim—quality of product and good service.

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Ferrous Salts	trace
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Chlorides	0.020%
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Insolubles	trace

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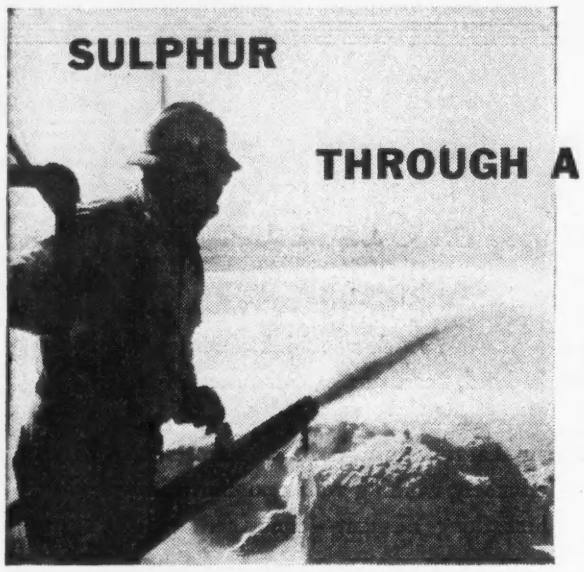

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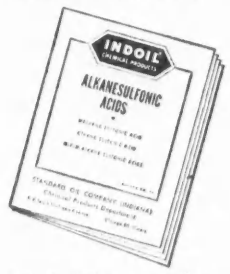

Bulletin 11 lists many other tested and suggested uses.

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CMRA Speakers Discuss Raw Materials

—Continued from page 5

better off if they gave the blackstrap molasses away to concerns who would store it and carry it off in tankers. High test molasses will be made for the reasons already mentioned and, on the basis of sugar content, it must sell at the same price as blackstrap."

Dr. Gabriel summed up by saying that it was his opinion that within a reasonable period molasses will be available at a reasonable figure in quantities sufficient to supply the needs of fermentation industries, and that synthetic alcohol will help to bring about this price stability. It is further believed, he said, that because of location and product and plant costs, present molasses alcohol plants will continue to operate competitively for many years.

He concluded by posing these questions:—

"If you were a sugar producer would you, as a good businessman, permit your chief market for byproduct molasses and surplus cane to dry up? Of would you discourage the erection of new synthetic ethyl and butyl alcohol plants by promptly reducing prices to fermentation customers so that their production costs would at least be as low as those of synthetic producers?"

Mr. Park described the meteoric rise of the synthetic solvent industry in the last two decades. At the close of World War I, he said, all talk of Fischer-Tropsch synthesis was highly theoretical. Synthetic solvent production processes were developed rapidly during the past war, he added, when the production of synthetics far outstripped output of the fermentation industries.

Synthetics developed after the first war, Mr. Park stated, included methanol, partly responsible for the expansion of the phenol-urea plastic industry; ethanol, 40 percent of which enters acetaldehyde production; isopropyl alcohol, used in the resin and coating field, and secondary butyl alcohol, important for vinyl resin and cellulose lacquer.

Mr. Park declared that the extent of the hydrocarbon synthesis program is unknown, and added that the initial high cost of such process plants may be partially offset by the relatively stable source of raw materials in the form of natural gas.

The speaker concluded by stating that it is the present pinnacle of the synthetic solvent industry, and was reached through intelligent application of painstaking and highly competitive market research.

Richard Warren, market editor of *Chemical Engineering*, outlined the steady growth trend of the solvent industry, pointing out that after the first war the automobile industry accelerated the demand for solvents in the protective coatings field. A measure of production increase may be readily seen by comparing the 1923 production of 5,000,000,000 pounds with the 1948 production of 6,000,000,000 pounds. The present annual production of methanol alone exceeds the total solvent production for the year 1923, he added.

After the first war a definite slump was experienced in the solvent market. In the editor's opinion, corrective adjustments are due to occur again, but in a more moderate fashion. Post-war solvent production has been directed to the replenishment of war-depleted stocks, and to fill current production needs, he said, voicing the opinion that the peak of demand has been reached for solvents.

However, the outlook for growth of the solvent industry was pictured, with expanding industrial uses in anti-freeze, ethyl gasoline, pharmaceuticals, and petroleum refining industries.

The dinner speaker, E. B. Paust of Esso Standard Oil Company's law department, spoke on "The Basing Point Decision in the Cement Case."

Monsanto Develops New Process For Mildew Preventing in Linen

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has developed a process which it claims will lock an effective mildew preventing chemical into linens. The new process, which utilizes sodium pentachlorophenate, is claimed to be capable of treating 300 pounds of laundry for a few cents.

Trade Briefs

Albi Chemical Corporation, New York, is planning to start production of fire retardants next month at a new plant at Bayway Terminal, Elizabeth, N. J.

George E. Riches, president of Riches-Nelson, Inc., chemicals distributor and sales agent, New York, is currently on a business trip to Europe.

Nuclear Instrument & Chemical Corporation is the new name of the former Instrument Development Laboratories, Inc., Chicago. The organization is still located at 223-233 West Erie street, Chicago, and has retained its former personnel.

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Lion Oil Plans to Build Two New Chemical Plants

At an estimated cost of $2,000,000 the Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark., will construct a sulphuric acid plant and an ammonium sulphate plant at its chemical plant near El Dorado. These projects, scheduled to begin in about thirty days, are in addition to the $3,500,000 expansion to the anhydrous ammonia facilities already underway.

The larger of the two new plants will be the sulphuric acid plant which will be of the "contact" type. This plant, when burning 100 tons per day of Texas bright sulphur or equivalent will produce 300 tons per day of sulphuric acid.

The ammonium sulphate plant will consume 288 tons per day of sulphuric acid and 100 tons per day of ammonia to produce a total of 380 tons per day of commercial grade ammonium sulphate.

Texas City Damage Nets Monsanto $17,312,000

An insurance payment of $17,312,000 will be made to the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., for the losses suffered during last year's disaster at Texas City, Tex. The payment, said to be the largest single insurance payment in history, is the result of negotiations between the company and the Oil Insurance Association of Chicago, which is a group of many leading stock insurance companies.

Cleveland Chemical Salesmen See Movie

The monthly luncheon meeting of the Chemical Salesmen of Cleveland was held October 4 at the Mid-Day Club. "The American Miracle," a General Motors Corp. moving picture describing mass production methods used during the war to produce war material, was shown. The next meeting will be held November 1st.

General Aniline Lists Patents For Licensing

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has placed 3,118 patents on the United States Patent Office's Register of Patents Available for Licensing or Sale, thereby making them available to other firms or individuals for licensing upon terms to be negotiated.

The patents are within the broad classifications of:—dyestuffs and intermediates; textile assistants, detergents, water-softeners and other surface-active agents; miscellaneous organic compounds and processes; photographic, and sensitized materials and apparatus. Inquiries concerning the patents should be addressed to the patent department, General Aniline & Film Corporation, 247 Park avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Japanese Chemical Exports

Exports of chemicals and related products from Japan in July, this year, according to data published by the Chemical Importers Consultation Society, Tokyo, comprised the following items, with a total f.o.b. value of 46,124,395 yen:—

Government to Government

		F.o.b. value (yen)	
Borneol, crystals	lb.	800	Hongkong
flake	lb.	300	536,000 Hongkong
Chalk, precipitated, heavy	kg.	50,000	253,500 Hongkong
Dynamite, ammonia	kg.	45,000	600,000 China
Fuse, safety	kg.	1,320	5,386,503 China
Printing inks	kg.	5,940	349,378 Hongkong
Sulphur, lump	kg.	200,000	1,361,170 Korea
Sulphuric acid	kg.	88,110	1,724,520 Korea
Zeolite	kg.	500	1,632,219 China
Zinc oxide, 99.5%	kg.	25,000	15,000 Hongkong
			1,294,410

Private Basis

Borneol, flake	lb.	500	462,790	Bangkok
Camphor oil, yellow	lb.	12,000	823,000	New York
Caustic soda	kg.	100,525	3,745,053	Bombay
	kg.	501,307	19,007,126	Durban
	kg.	202,187	7,709,478	Nigeria
Copper sulphate	kg.	6,000	177,038	Vancouver
Zinc oxide, 99.5%	kg.	10,000	309,645	Bangkok

British Chemical Firm Manager in New York

James Lowe, general manager of Chemia Products, Ltd., London, left England last Saturday for a business trip to the United States. He will stay at the New Weston hotel, New York.

Acid Barges Being Built

A fleet of five hydrochloric acid barges for the Dow Chemical Company's Texas division, Freeport, Tex., is being built in Pittsburgh. Delivery of the first barge is scheduled for the end of October.

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Tartaric Acid	Silicon Tetrachloride
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Rubber Making Chemicals Sales and Production: 1947

Production and sales of rubber processing chemicals during 1947 have been included in a preliminary report on synthetic organic chemicals by the United States Tariff Commission. The data, in pounds, follows:—

Cyclic	Production	Sales
Total	85,830,000	74,353,000
Accelerators, total	48,033,000	37,554,000
Aldehyde-amines, total	1,175,000	1,038,000
n-Butyraldehyde-aniline	377,000	333,000
All other	798,000	705,000
Dithiocarbamates	278,000	303,000
Guanidines, total	5,336,000	4,804,000
Diphenylguanidine	4,158,000	3,687,000
All other	1,178,000	1,117,000
Thiazole derivatives, total	41,244,000	31,409,000
2,2'-Dithiobisbenzothiazole (2,2'-Benzothiazyl disulphide)	12,365,000	10,839,000
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole	17,732,000	9,639,000
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, zinc salt	1,239,000	1,096,000
All other	9,908,000	9,835,000
Antioxidants, total	37,797,000	36,799,000
Amino or hydroxy compounds, total	21,231,000	21,074,000
N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine	3,397,000	3,360,000
All other	17,834,000	17,714,000
All other antioxidants*	16,566,000	15,725,000
Acyclic		
Total	14,892,000	14,225,000
Accelerators, total	4,441,000	4,424,000
Dithiocarbamates, total†	807,000	674,000
Dibutyl dithiocarbamic acid, zinc salt	262,000	186,000
All other	545,000	488,000
Thiurams‡	3,448,000	3,587,000
All other accelerators	186,000	163,000
Other uses, total	10,451,000	9,801,000
Peptizers: Dodecyl mercaptan	6,297,000	6,128,000
All other	4,154,000	3,673,000
Grand total	100,722,000	88,578,000

* Includes data on production and sales of rubber-processing chemicals for other uses in order to render statistics publishable.

† The dithiocarbamates, for which statistics are shown in this table, are used entirely as rubber-processing chemicals. Data on the dithiocarbamates which are used almost entirely as fungicides, are included in the section of this report on miscellaneous acyclic chemicals. Production of these dithiocarbamates was 4,000,000 pounds; sales were 2,700,000 pounds, valued at 1,600,000 dollars.

‡ Includes data for thiurams reported for agricultural uses.

Hydrofluoric Acid Safety Data Published by MCA

The Manufacturing Chemists Association has published chemical safety data sheet SD-25, "Hydrofluoric Acid," and will furnish copies upon request at 20 cents each. The manual discusses the history of hydrofluoric acid from the time when it was marketed in wax bottles and found generally only in laboratories until the present, when it is shipped in tankcar lots and is widely used in the chemical industry.

The manual sets forth the important physical and chemical properties of the material; the usual shipping containers used for it, and methods for unloading and emptying the containers; container storage and handling; requirements for caution labels, and recommended personal protective equipment for workers.

Drew Issues Data On New Detergent

The oil and chemical division of E. F. Drew & Co., Boonton, N. J., has published a pamphlet describing "Syn-O-Tol CR," its highly concentrated, non-sulphonated cocoanut amide condensate. The product is described as an efficient and economical detergent for all wet cleaning operations.

The company claims that fibers scoured with the product are clean, absorbent and ready for dyeing or other subsequent operations. The detergent is said to be free from harshening action and to be a valuable adjunct to systems containing soap or synthetic detergents, in addition to its effectiveness when used alone. Copies of the booklet may be obtained on request from the company.

Trade Briefs

A. J. P. Wilson, consulting chemical engineer, has been elected a director of Institutional Shares, Ltd., New York.

Ronald B. Smith, consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission, has joined the engineering staff of the M. W. Kellogg Company.

New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, has published a booklet describing and illustrating the many uses to which its products are put.

Lewis-Shepard Products, Inc., Watertown, Mass., is marketing a new materials handling unit which it calls the telescopic "Jackstacker." The unit is designed particularly for the movement and high stacking of materials on skid platforms, pallets or in sectional bins.

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Miscellaneous Synthetic Organics '47 Data Listed

Preliminary statistics on 1947 production and sales of miscellaneous synthetic organic chemicals have been reported by the United States Tariff Commission as follows, in pounds:—

Cyclic	Production	Sales
Total	204,438,000	166,611,000
Benzoic acid salts: Sodium benzoate, tech. and USP.	5,684,000	5,392,000
Benzoyl peroxide	.....	293,000
Biological stains	15,000	15,000
Chemical indicators	6,000	6,000
Chemical reagents	15,000	13,000
Cyclopropane	72,000	65,000
Flotation reagents—		
Diphenylthiourea (Thiocarbanilide)	331,000	.....
All other[1]	3,565,000	.....
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech.	8,317,000	.....
Insecticides, synthetic, total	66,038,000	48,397,000
4,4'-Dichlorodiphenyl-1,1,1-dichloroethane (DDT)	49,600,000	36,073,000
Hexachlorocyclohexane (Benzene hexachloride)	8,197,000	5,042,000
Phenothiazine	3,000,000	4,134,000
All other[2]	5,261,000	3,148,000
Naphthenic acid salts (paint driers), total[3]	24,739,000	23,440,000
Cobalt naphthenate	5,866,000	5,255,000
Copper naphthenate	2,561,000	2,230,000
Lead naphthenate	11,146,000	10,813,000
Manganese naphthenate	2,690,000	2,489,000
Zinc naphthenate	1,266,000	1,234,000
All other	1,210,000	1,079,000
α-Naphthylthiourea (ANTU)	142,000	78,000
Photographic chemicals—		
Hydroquinone (Hydroquinol)	2,453,000	2,425,000
p-Methylaminophenol sulphate	769,000	766,000
Plant hormones—		
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)	5,629,000	5,115,000
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, sodium salt	1,750,000	1,088,000
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid derivatives, other	1,487,000	1,354,000
Naphthaleneacetic acid	14,000	12,000
Rosin acid salts, total[4]	1,673,000	1,608,000
Lead resinate	471,000	440,000
Manganese resinate	401,000	395,000
All other	801,000	773,000
Tanning materials, synthetic[4]	20,917,000	18,267,000
All other miscellaneous cyclic chemicals	60,729,000	58,271,000
Acyclic		
Total	9,886,801,000	3,240,130,000
Acetaldehyde	424,645,000	27,011,000
Acetic acid: Synthetic (100%)	362,463,000	160,786,000
Acetic acid salts, total	15,926,000	13,615,000
Aluminum acetate	208,000	210,000
Cobalt acetate	144,000	119,000
Lead acetate	2,457,000	.....
Potassium acetate	644,000	517,000
All other	12,473,000	12,769,000
Acetic anhydride, from all sources	632,058,000	.....
Acetone, total	397,189,000	286,505,000
By fermentation	39,996,000	41,034,000
From isopropyl alcohol[5]	357,193,000	245,471,000
Amines, total	34,521,000	19,349,000
Methylamine, mono	884,000	.....
Methylamine, tri	210,000	.....
All other	33,427,000	.....
Amyl acetates (90%)	12,931,000	11,483,000
Amyl alcohols, total	17,728,000	8,027,000
Fusel oil, crude and refined	14,154,000	5,054,000
Primary: Isoamyl (3-Methylbutanol)	270,000	246,000
All other	3,304,000	2,727,000
Butyl acetates, 90%	97,093,000	91,532,000
Butyl alcohols, total	256,096,000	205,761,000
Primary: Normal (n-Propylcarbinol)	140,122,000	.....
All other	115,974,000	.....
n-Caproic acid	74,000	50,000
Carbon disulphide	286,175,000	369,893,000
Cellulose derivatives, total	458,737,000	170,214,000
Cellulose acetate	340,093,000	63,537,000
Cellulose nitrate	93,311,000	87,133,000
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose	2,260,000	.....
All other	42,573,000	19,494,000
Chloral (Trichloroacetaldehyde)	12,002,000	.....
Diethyl malonate	386,000	.....
Ethyl acetate (85%)	87,147,000	76,469,000
Ethylene glycol	226,673,000	.....
Ethyl ether, all grades	41,304,000	34,140,000
Ethyl malonic ester	139,000	.....
Ethyl mercaptan	105,000	.....
Fats and oils, chemically modified	32,577,000	13,464,000
Fatty acid esters, not included with plasticizers	5,079,000	4,809,000
Flotation reagents[6]	18,964,000	18,625,000
Formaldehyde (37% HCHO by weight)	615,853,000	388,389,000
Formic acid salts	8,029,000	5,276,000
Fumaric acid	1,636,000	.....
Fungicides, dithiocarbamic acid derivatives	3,991,000	2,761,000
Gases (poisonous, tear, etc.)[7]	2,102,000	2,125,000
Halogenated hydrocarbons, total	1,313,291,000	749,569,000
Carbon tetrachloride	199,338,000	176,232,000
Chlorinated ethanes and ethylenes	958,578,000	333,260,000
Chloroform, tech. and USP	12,188,000	11,256,000
Chloroparaffin	17,495,000	.....
Ethyl bromide	703,000	.....
Methyl bromide	1,270,000	1,347,000
Methyl chloride, crude and refined	26,930,000	26,439,000
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane), crude and refined	18,844,000	20,598,000
All other	277,940,000	180,437,000
Insecticides[8]	1,905,000	1,671,000
Isopropyl acetate	33,147,000	31,263,000
Isopropyl alcohol (96%)	707,192,000	.....
Lactic acid, total	6,328,000	5,723,000
Technical	2,525,000	2,243,000
Edible and medicinal	3,803,000	3,480,000
Lactic acid salts: Sodium lactate	556,000	489,000
Linoleic acid salts, total[9]	2,022,000	1,868,000
Cobalt linoleate	778,000	720,000
Lead linoleate	129,000	135,000
Manganese linoleate	153,000	143,000
All other	962,000	870,000
Methanol, synthetic	555,481,000	374,848,000
Oleic acid salts, total	250,000	258,000
Copper oleate	113,000	112,000
All other	137,000	146,000
Oxalic acid	20,726,000	20,394,000
Pentaerythritol	17,415,000	14,616,000
Pentaerythritol tetranitrate	413,000	337,000
Stearic acid salts, total	21,362,000	15,650,000
Aluminum stearate, di	5,694,000	4,359,000
Aluminum stearate, mono and tri	2,707,000	1,236,000
Barium stearate	40,000	25,000
Calcium stearate	2,432,000	1,702,000
Lead stearate	257,000	214,000
Magnesium stearate	240,000	298,000
Zinc stearate	7,721,000	6,279,000
All other	1,277,000	1,036,000

	Production	Sales
Succinic anhydride	60,000	19,000
Thioglycolic acid and salts	599,000	562,000
Undecylenic acid	91,000	24,000
All other miscellaneous acyclic chemicals	2,834,243,000	2,120,280,000
Grand total	10,091,239,000	5,406,731,000

[1] Includes data for di-o-tolylthiourea and dicresyldithiophosphoric acid and salts.

[2] Includes data for azobenzene, benzyl thiocyanate, chlordane, 4,6-dinitrophenol and derivatives, methoxy DDT, 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol and sodium salt, piperonylcyclohexanone and butoxide, xanthone, and others.

[3] Data reported by manufacturers of paint driers. Quantities are given on the basis of solid naphthenate, resinate or linoleate content.

[4] Includes data for interpolymers of styrene and maleic anhydride, and formaldehyde condensates of naphthalene-, naphthol-, phenol-, and sulphonyldiphenolsulphonic acids.

[5] Includes acetone made from natural gas.

[6] Includes fatty amine esters, dithiophosphates and xanthates.

[7] Includes carbonyl chloride, chloropicrin and cyanogen chloride.

[8] Includes data for dichlorodifluoroethane oxide, hexaethyl tetraphosphate, lorol rhodinate, thiocyanates and others.

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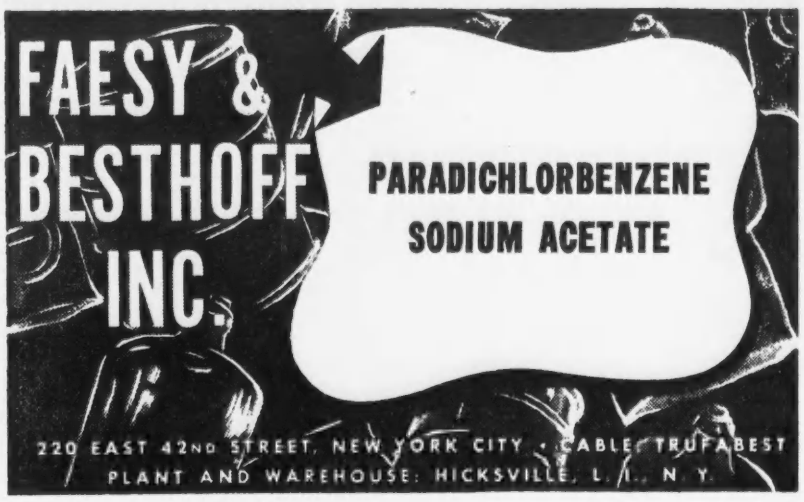
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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None.

Prices Reduced

Corn dextrin, 25c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 25c. per 100 lbs.
sugar, tanners 25c. per 100 lbs.
Tapioca flour, med. ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 — Augus 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
369.3	371.4	375.6	361.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Feature of the market was the awaited decline in the price of corn derivatives, which took place last week. Corn dextrin, starch, tanners sugar were reduced fractionally. This was reflected in tapioca flour, medium grade which declined ½ cent per pound. Other sizing materials also were unsteady though prices were unchanged. Price index for the week declined to 369.3, compared with 375.6, a month ago and 361.9 for this time last year.

Trading in sizing material was not improved by the lower quotations and consumers continued to operate in a conservative manner, limiting demand to prompt requirements. While interest in potato starch was slow, producers maintained quotations at former levels. Offering of medium grades of tapioca flour continued liberal and dull demand unsettled the market, while the better grades were in limited supply and well held at prevailing quotations. Sago flour was unchanged with consuming inquiry quiet for spot and forward requirements. Egg products remained firm. Supplies of egg albumen and yolk were not heavy and prices in some quarters were advanced for yolk.

Trading in tanning materials continued inactive last week. The lack of inquiry of late, it was stated in trade circles, has limited sales to levels well below the volume transacted during the dark period of the depression. The main factor for the decline in demand was the marked reduction in tanning operations — with some plants closed and others working less than 50 percent of capacity. Some inquiry was reported for mangrove bark, but trading was quiet, because of the scarcity of available supplies of exportable sizes at producing centers in Africa. The bulk of recent business was transacted in old crop material for shipment from India.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Consuming demand was reported of good volume. Market was steady at the recent price advance. Production in July was indicated at 63,245,935 pounds bringing the total for the first seven months of the year to 430,119,060 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Bichromates — There was no improvement in the tight supply condition as steady consuming demand continued to absorb the current production. Prices were unchanged and firm. Export business was light and was affected by limited offerings from producers.

Sodium Acetate—This market was without change. Demand kept pace with the output, and prevented the building of surplus stocks. Quotations were well maintained.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Buying interest was reported quite active for prompt requirements. Deliveries against contracts also were in good request. Prices were firm at 22½c. per pound, drums, carlots and 23c. to 25c. per pound, for lesser quantities.

Sulphonated Oils—Trading was reported limited to actual requirements. Prices were without change and well held at current levels for all sulphonated grades.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Demand continued limited to small lots for actual needs. Light supplies on spot were maintained at former levels.

Cochineal — Business was slow. Small lots on the spot were well held. Interest in shipments was reported inactive, owing to the high cost of replacements.

Madder—Market was quiet. Prices for small quantities were unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Supply condition continued tight. Demand for albumin and dried soluble blood exceeded the supply. Stocks were reported light, but adequate to keep plants in operation. Prices were without change and firm.

Corn Dextrin—Cheaper corn resulted in the reduction of 25c. per 100 pounds for all grades last week. Demand was reported moderate, chiefly for prompt delivery. British gum was quoted at $8.09 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlot; New York delivery canary, $7.83; dark, $7.93; white, $7.68, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Lower production cost was reflected in starch and quotations were reduced 25c. per 100 pounds. Trading showed little improvement, and was confined to actual requirements. Pearl starch was quoted at $6.41 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powdered at $6.52. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was increased 431,000 bushels to 1,486,000 bushels for the week ended October 2, compared with 7,431,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. Corn loan rates for the 1948 corn crop by counties ranged from $1.34 to $1.63 per bushel and averaging nationally at $1.44 per bushel, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Corn Sugar—Prices of tanners grade were cut 25c. per 100 pounds. Business was light and spasmodic. Tanners chipped was quoted at $5.99 per 100 pounds, bags carlots and at $6.04 in barrels, New York basis.

Egg Albumen—Trading was less active, but the market was unchanged and remained on a steady basis. Edible albumen was quoted at $2.70 to $2.75 per pound, barrels, less carlots. Techical was in active inquiry for export. Prices were maintained at $1.48 to $1.55 per pound, according to quantity.

Dried egg output during August totaled 5,926,000 pounds, compared with 1,324,000 pounds in August last year. Production consisted of 5,364,000 pounds of whole egg, 212,000 pounds of dried albumen, and 250,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production of dried egg during the first eight months of 1948 totaled 36,170,000 pounds, against 84,659,000 pounds during the same period last year. Liquid egg output during August totaled 31,772,000 pounds, compared with 21,676,000 pounds in August last year. Increased drying operations accounted for all of the increase shown in the total liquid egg produced, compared with August a year ago. Output of 7,545,000 pounds of frozen egg in August was 51 percent less than August last year. Production from January through August totaled 337,793,000 pounds, compared with 350,455,000 during the same period last year. Storage holdings of frozen eggs on September 1 totaled 234,066,000 pounds compared with 234,434,000 on September 1 last year and 280,786,000 pounds, the September 1943-47 average.

Egg Yolk—This market was firmer, though trading was light. Supplies on spot were not heavy and carlots were advanced to 93c. in one quarter. Lesser quantities ranged up to 98c. per pound. The bulk of recent buying has been restricted to less than carlots. Production of yolk totaled 250,000 pounds in August, compared with 343,000 pounds for the same month last year. Egg production during the first two quarters in 1949 is likely to be about 3 percent under 1948, according to the Department of Agriculture. By the fourth quarter of 1949, however, production is expected to be higher than during the latter months of 1948. Total 1949 egg output may be about as large as in 1948. A continuation of the upward trend in rate of lay is likely.

Potato Starch—Buying interest continued light, mainly for immediate requirements. Prices were unchanged, with offers for replacement quite liberal. Carlots were quoted at 6¾c. per pound, New York delivery and smaller lots ranged from 8.15c. to 8¼c. per pound, as to quantity.

Sago Flour—Demand was moderate, chiefly for actual requirements. Small supplies on the spot were held at 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, as to seller. Offers for shipment were maintained at 8.15c. per pound, carlots, exdock for October.

Tapioca Flour—Medium grades were unsettled and quotations were off about ½c. per pound, for spot delivery, ranging from 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, according to quantity and seller. Higher grades were in small supply and unchanged at 10c. to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

10¼c. per pound, same basis. Trading for shipment from Brazil was reported slow.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Business was reported inactive. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Divi Divi—Offers for shipment were freer, with buying interest slow. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

Mangrove Bark—Inquiry for shipment was fair. Offerings for shipment continued scarce from Africa. Prices were unchanged and steady. The bulk of recent trading took place in old crop bark for shipment from India.

Myrobalans—This market continued slow and featureless. Offers for shipment were liberal with tankers showing no interest in replacements. Prices were without change and merely nominal.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming inquiry continued inactive. Offers for shipment were maintained at former levels, despite the recent limited volume of business placed for replacements. Arrivals at New York last week were light, totaling 5,200 bags from Buenos Aires for delivery against prior orders.

Valonia—Demand was slow. Offers of beards for shipment have been scarce for some time past. Cups were quoted at $55 per ton, bags, exdock, with tanners showing no interest.

Wattle—Although trading continued slow, prices for shipment were maintained at primary centers. Buying interest for bark and extract for replacement has slackened of late.

Cluett, Peabody Opens New Research Building

Cluett, Peabody & Co., textile manufacturer, Troy, N. Y., recently opened a new research and science building in that city. The new building contains laboratories and research facilities for investigation of every branch of the textile industry and for development of new products and methods.

Coaltar Chemicals Plant Being Built in Poland

A recent report from Poland indicates that the coaltar chemicals plant under construction at Swory is about one-third completed and is scheduled to be finished in 1950. However, production of trichloroethylene and chlorobenzol is expected to be commenced this year.

Lead Deposits Discovered In Greenland by Denmark

The government of Denmark has reported that a scientific expedition has uncovered rich deposits of lead in Greenland, which, it said, may yield more than 100,000,000 tons of lead. The government plans to continue investigating Greenland's resources and expects to uncover additional deposits of lead.

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Hydrogen Peroxide Making Methods in Germany Told

The latest in a series of reports on the production and use of hydrogen peroxide in Europe has been issued by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. German plants with but one exception used the potassium persulfate process, in contrast to the more recent ammonium persulfate (all liquid) process predominantly used in other countries, according to the report. It also contains details of the persulfuric acid process, as well as flow charts, equipment diagrams and a bibliography relating to all processes described in the text.

PB 88844, "Hydrogen Peroxide Manufacture in Germany and Austria," seventy-two pages, can be purchased from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., at $2 per copy. Also available from the Office of Technical Services is PB 215, "Hydrogen Peroxide: Electro Chemische Werke," seventeen pages, diagrams and tables, at 25 cents per copy. Orders should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

J.B. Calkin Opens Office As Chemical Consultant

John B. Calkin, coordinator of research of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, New York, has opened a consulting office for the pulp and paper and chemical process industries at 500 Fifth avenue, New York. He will offer his services as research advisor on problems dealing with process development and efficiency, product development and improvement, commercial chemical development and marketing research, forest research, and packaging efficiency.

Mr. Calkin has been associated with the pulp and paper industry for many years and has been with the Union Bag & Paper Corporation for the past five years. He has also been associated with the chemical, fats and oils, plastics, rosin, textiles, paint and varnish and construction industries.

Koppers Publishes Folder

The tar products division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has issued a new twelve-page folder which gives direction on the application of cold-applied protective coatings, especially designed to prevent corrosion and deterioration. The folder describes protective coatings, as well as giving general information on surface preparation, coating thickness, and methods of application.

Copies of the folder may be obtained by addressing the tar products division, Koppers Company, Pittsburgh 19, Pa., and asking for literature entitled, "Koppers Industrial Protective Coatings."

Trade Briefs

Francis B. Hillhouse, export sales manager for the Southern Dyestuff Corporation, Charlotte, N. C., has gone on a four-month business trip to the Far East.

Frank H. Griffin, vice-president of the American Viscose Corporation has been elected to the board of trustees of the Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia.

E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, has issued a new folder listing its entire line of textile and leather processing oils, lubricants, metal working oils and hydraulic and transmission products.

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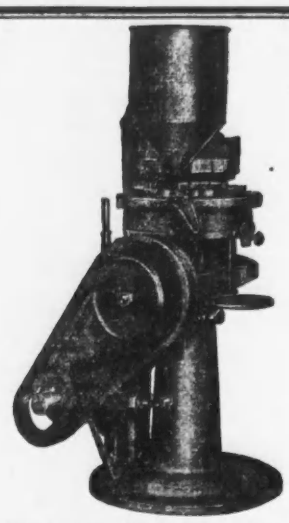

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Agricultural Chemicals

No important price changes featured the market for agricultural chemicals last week. Trading showed no unusual activity while stocks in most instances remained short. The recent advances in prices of nitrate solutions and sodium nitrate were firmly sustained. Rationing of power in the northern areas has forced a cutback in production of cyanamide and Canadian ammonium nitrate and changed the plans of producers. Normal superphosphate remained in relatively free supply but could change easily if fertilizer mixers receive more nitrogen. Potash shipments have run close to schedule with more boxcars aiding in the distribution while demand exceeded supply by a wide margin. Ammonium sulphate continued short with the market condition definitely tight.

Offerings of dried blood and tankage were light with the tone of the markets easier and hardly enough activity to really test prices. Menhaden fish meal production is nearing the end of its season and weather conditions will decide its termination. Demand for hoof meal was sufficient to hold that market firm. While no price announcements for insecticides, fungicides or weedkillers for 1949 have been made, it is stated that producers are weighing cost of crude materials, transportation and containers and are endeavoring to obtain a better idea of requirements for next season. Some export inquiry is in the market for benzene hexachloride and DDT for Brazil and Argentina where the Summer season is about to begin.

Production figures appearing below are from the Bureau of Mines and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission. Exports are from the Department of Commerce.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Production of coke-oven sulphate in August amounted to 144,093,126 pounds and 4,606,266 pounds from purchased synthetic ammonia, against 140,543,229 pounds made from coke-oven ammonia and 5,613,800 pounds from purchased synthetic ammonia in July and a total of 4,206,400 pounds in August, 1947. Total production for eight months ending August 31, 1948 was 1,127,747,704 pounds, compared with 1,049,636,200 pounds for a like period in 1947. Stocks on August 31 were 60,304,226 pounds against 65,769,532 pounds at the close of July and 50,680,186 pounds on August 31 last year. There was no easement in the supply situation. Stocks at present are definitely short of demand.

Bone Meal—Market conditions have not eased. Production has found a ready outlet and both the raw and steamed grades have been kept in short supply for prompt shipment. No price changes were recorded.

Castor Pomace—No spot material was available in the open market. It was stated that production is temporarily under contract.

Cyanamide—Allocation of power at production sources has cut down output of cyanamide and left the supply situation exceedingly tight. The position of the producer has been necessarily changed and it is apparent that output will be regulated by the extent of power made available.

Dried Blood—Buying interest from the feed trade, while not unusually, was broad enough to sustain former prices. Offerings were not heavy and sales were reported at $7.50 per unit of ammonia in New York and at $7.75 in Chicago.

Fish Meal—Firm with prices unchanged in the Baltimore area. It is not expected that much more menhaden meal will be placed on the market this season.

Sodium Nitrate—No additional price changes were recorded in either domestic or imported material. Trading continued of routine character and confined to spot transactions.

Tankage—Last sales reported were at $7.50 per unit of ammonia New York and at $7.75 Chicago. The market presented a quiet appearance during most of the past week with the price tendency not too firm.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—High producing costs and steady domestic demand have kept the market position strong. Producers are working against backlog orders and state that cancellations have been relatively few. Prompt shipments are now available at former price levels. Export trade has been confined to dollar countries while other foreign buyers have found it necessary to locate sellers in Europe where the dollar policy is not so essential.

Superphosphate—No further price change was recorded last week. At present the availability of nitrogen is the regulating factor for production of mixed fertilizer and acidulators are shipping superphosphate to mixers who have storage space. Meanwhile, stocks are available for prompt shipment and requirements have been satisfied without difficulty. Maintenance of phosphate rock prices and other high manufacturing costs, including the recent advance in sulphuric acid, have been sustaining influences to the superphosphate market situation.

Potashes

Contract shipments have been made as rapidly as material can be produced and the movement in most instances is close to schedule. Demand has continued in excess of supply and the market position is necessarily tight. Boxcars have been in better supply and only temporary shortages have existed to date.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	79.7	72.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—The agricultural chemical market was quiet here. Supplies were adequate, with organics easier. Prices were steady.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate, $75.04 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16/20 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $89.50 per ton for 11/48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $48.50 in bulk, $51.50 in bags. Blood meal, $5.75 to $6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $60 to $62 per ton for steamed 1x30 meal. Fish meal, $130 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 65 percent California sardine meal. Sodium nitrate, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, $5 off for bulk. Potassium muriate, 43½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 7½c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $20.50 f.o.b. this city. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Benzene Hexachloride—Production in July was down to the lowest level recorded in the first seven months. The total amounted to 936,083 pounds, against 1,567,942 pounds in June and a high of 1,769,200 pounds in May. The gamma isomer content of benzene hexachloride was 136,976 pounds in July, compared with 219,517 pounds in the preceding month and a high of 237,534 established in May.

Market conditions in benzene hexachloride have continued steady during the off season. It was stated that grinders are taking shipments of technical in preparation for next year's requirements. Stocks are available for prompt shipment. Export inquiry has remained fairly active. Brazil has been a buyer for use on the coffee plantations and it is stated that sales have been made to Argentina and Uruguay.

DDT—July production gained moderately over June but output was still at a relatively low-level. The July total amounted to 532,680 pounds, against 355,262 pounds in the preceding month and a high of 2,331,546 pounds in January.

The wheat jointworm increased greatly throughout the soft winter-wheat region in 1948, and wheat growers are urged by the Department of Agriculture to take steps to control this insect against 1949 damages. The areas most heavily infested in 1948 by the wheat jointworm were southern Illinois, central and southern Indiana, southwestern Ohio, Kentucky, and several localities in Missouri where infestations ranged from 15-60 percent. Less severe infestations occurred elsewhere from Missouri to the Atlantic coast with higher infestations in 1948 in most of the Atlantic coast states than in 1947. In view of the danger of severe and widespread jointworm infestations in 1949, wheat growers are urged to make use of the known control measures. All of the control measures yet known are preventive in nature. They must be applied

For Late Market Developments See Page 4

before the new crop becomes infested, and the damage becomes noticeable.

Exports of household insecticides in June amounted to 1,923,000 pounds, a low for any month during the first half of 1948. Total shipments for six months were 15,027,000 pounds, compared with 15,182,000 for the corresponding period in 1947. Principal countries of destination during the 1948 period were Canada 1,259,000 pounds, Italy 3,211,000 pounds, Japan 1,359,000 pounds and Mexico 992,000 pounds.

June exports of petroleum sprays amounted to only 17,000 pounds, a new low for any recent month. Total exports from January 1 to June 30 were 1,831,000 pounds, 19 percent above the same period in 1947. Of the total amount in 1948, Canada received 558,000 pounds, Greece 545,000, French Morocco 209,000 and New Zealand 155,000 pounds.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Maintenance of steady domestic demand has kept mine shipments moving in satisfactory volume. Stocks are meeting current requirements and the market has shown no indication of easing from its former firm position. The movement of Pyrites has been confined chiefly to contract consumers. No price change was reported. Spain's production of iron pyrites in 1947 totaled 902,677 metric tons, valued at $4,677,360, according to the Mining Council, Madrid.

Powell Issues Bulletin On Benzene Hexachloride

A new technical bulletin on benzene hexachloride which includes the most up-to-date information has been issued by John Powell & Co., 1 Park avenue, New York 16. Copies are available for the asking.

Incorporating most of the basic data found in a previous bulletin on BHC, the new nine-page brochure, according to Powell spokesmen, gives pertinent information in capsule form and will go far in clarifying the position of this insecticide in the pest control field. In addition to chemical and physical data, toxicity, method of action, and effectiveness against various insects, the new bulletin gives directions for use against different insects and full labeling instructions.

Bemis Names McDonald To Salt Lake City Post

Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed Robert J. McDonald to assume the direct selling responsibilities formerly held by L. P. Littell at its Salt Lake City, Utah, office. Mr. Littell has relinquished his direct selling responsibilities but will continue in an advisory capacity. He joined the company in 1909 and has been in charge of the Salt Lake City sales office for almost thirty years. Mr. McDonald, who has been with the company since 1935, was formerly associated with its Denver sales office.

American Chemical Paint Co. Develops Two Plant Hormones

The American Chemical Paint Company, Ambler, Pa., is marketing two new plant hormone products in powder form. Known as "Rosetone" and "Dormatone," the products are both small package items. "Rosetone" is designed to make rose bushes develop better root systems and to reduce loss in transplanting and "Dormatone" is designed for use in the treatment of root crops and is said to prevent sprouting and shriveling of potatoes.

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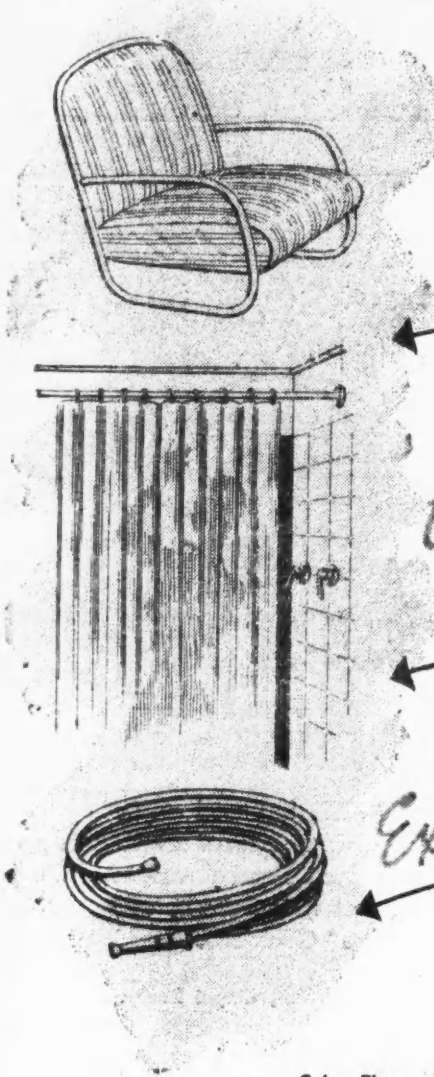
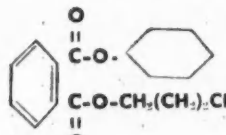
BARRETT PLASTICIZER 50-B

FOR COMPOUNDING AND PROCESSING





Color: Clear, practically water-white (Hazen, 50 max.)
Form: Liquid
Odor: Mild Ester
Distillation at 5 mm. Hg, °C.: 189-222
Specific Gravity 25/25°C.: 1.076
Pounds per Gallon at 25°C.: 8.95
Refractive Index at 20°C.: 1.5071
Viscosity, Centipoises:
at 5°C.: 467 - at 25°C.: 87.0 - at 50°C.: 22.8
Containers: 50-55 gal. non-returnable steel barrels

PLASTICIZER 50-B is compatible with polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate and copolymers, polystyrene, polyvinyl butyral, ethyl cellulose, cellulose nitrate, chlorinated rubber and butadiene—acrylonitrile copolymers.

This new plasticizer is of particular value in the compounding and processing of supported and unsupported vinyl films and extruded products. It aids in providing a soft hand, high gloss and clarity to finished materials. Its excellent compatibility and good wetting action during processing help to eliminate calendering and extruding difficulties.

Stocks plasticized with Plasticizer 50-B have high dielectric strength, increased resistance to water absorption and to extraction by mineral oil and good light and heat stability.

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE — A clear, high-boiling, water-white liquid widely used as a modifying agent and plasticizer for synthetic elastomers and natural and synthetic resins.

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Barrett

Coaltar Chemicals

The market for coaltar chemicals was generally quiet last week, following the advances that took place in the prices of both basics and intermediates on the first of October. The weekly index figure remained unchanged at 156.4.

Since October 1 represented the beginning of the last business quarter of the year, a number of changes in price were made on that date. Whether any more changes would come about in the final quarter was, of course, difficult to say, but one supplier stated during the week that it doubted that there would be any more of consequence before the first of the new year.

Basic products for the most part were still in a tight position. Recently, however, it had been noted that imported cresylic acid was easier although the domestic was still not freely available. Creosote, as it had been for some time, was on the market in more than ample quantities. The intermediates also showed some tightness, but in general they were not so tight as the basics.

The operating rate of steel companies having 94 percent of the steel capacity of the industry was 97.5 percent of capacity last week. This was equivalent to 1,757,400 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,737,600 tons the week before; 1,681,700 tons one year ago and 1,281,210 tons for the average of 1940, the highest prewar year. These figures were made available by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Production figures on chemicals used in the following market report were received from the United States Tariff Commission.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None.

Prices Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
156.4	156.4	154.6	136.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Production of the motor grade by coke-oven operators during the month of July amounted to 759,567 gallons as compared to 757,513 gallons during the previous month. For all other grades, production by tar distillers and from petroleum amounted to 828,719 gallons during July, as compared to 1,030,773 gallons during the previous month. July production was the lowest reported during the first seven months of the year. Production of all other grades by coke-oven operators totaled 11,792,858 gallons in July, while production in June was 11,364,960 gallons.

Supplies of this material were still tight and it was expected that the tightness would prevail for some time to come. Demand, on the other hand, was heavy, and showed no signs of falling off. There were no changes in price reported during the week and there were no indications that any were planned for the immediate days to come.

Coaltar—Supplies of this product remained tight during the past week, and showed no signs of any appreciable easing in the immediate future. Carload and less carload lots were reported to be somewhat easier to obtain than were tankcar lots. However, they were by no means free. Demand went along during the week at the usual strong levels and gave suppliers no reason to believe that it would slacken off to any great extent in the forseeable future. There were no changes reported in price schedules.

Creosote—Tar distillers, during the month of July, were responsible for the production of 8,953,149 gallons of this material, as compared to their production of 7,666,515 gallons during the month of June. In July, coke-oven operators produced 2,386,709 gallons of creosote as compared to their production of 2,967,063 during the month of June.

Output by both these sources showed a tendency to fluctuate from month to month, but presented no serious problem to the sellers of the item. Domestic production was still, in the overall sense, at very high levels and there was a great deal of the material being brought to the American market from abroad. In some cases, supplies were backing up to the extent that handlers were being pressed to find sufficient storage space for their goods.

Cresol—Production of the meta-para during the month of July was 868,482 pounds as compared to 735,469 during the previous month. The July figure was the highest for the first seven months of the year, with the exception of that for the month of March, when production mounted to 903,960 pounds. Production of the ortho-meta-para during July was 784,129, while the output during June was 812,757 pounds.

For several weeks there had been some indications that there might be changes in the price schedule for cresol. Nothing in the way of definite information was given, but one seller said it was thinking about changing the price structure. Last week, however, the same source said that the matter was no longer being actively considered.

Demand for this material continued to be felt at a strong rate. Producers were making every effort to keep their production up to as high levels as possible, but despite this there was still a tightness noted in the general supply situation.

Cresylic Acid—Imports of this material were at good levels in recent weeks. some manufacturers of plastics were reported to be using the imported material for certain of their products, where applicable, but not for all of them. According to some sellers, buyers of the imported material seemed to be well stocked at the moment and were not interested in taking on any more goods in the immediate future. Of the domestic material, it was said that some grades were easing as to supply, particularly those used for disinfectants. The grades used generally for resins and plastics, however, were still in a tight position. Production of the refined material in the United States during the month of July amounted to 2,599,285 pounds. In the month of June, production was 2,742,977. Last week 100 drums of this material arrived in New York from Sydney, Australia.

Naphthalene—Production by tar distillers, of the crude, solidifying at less than 79°C. amounted to 16,423,232 pounds during the month of July, as compared to a production of 16,997,455 pounds during the previous month. During the first seven months of the year, production was highest in March, at which time it reached 19,531,642 pounds. Production of the refined, solidifying at 79°C. and over, was 8,201,504 pounds in July as compared to 8,421,931 pounds in the month before. April saw the highest production during the first seven months, when output reached 9,481,434 pounds. Production by coke-oven operators of the crude, solidifying at less than 79°C., was 7,383,496 pounds during July, as compared to 8,036,891 pounds during the previous month. The greatest production during the first seven months of the year took place in March, when 9,008,767 pounds of the material were produced.

The supply and demand picture for both the crude and refined grades of naphthalene was without noticeable change during the past week. Prices held to the new levels established October 1 when the material advanced. Whether there would be any further changes during the balance of the year was not known, but for the immediate future the prices seemed to be stabilized.

Phenol—Supply of this material was still tight during the period under re-

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended October 2 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH	lbs.	1,207,940
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	31,279,294
Benzol	gals.	3,941,700
Coaltar	gals.	14,622,434
Creosote oil	gals.	803,770
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,932,704
Phenol	lbs.	228,873
Toluol	gals.	738,440
Xylol	gals.	178,012

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

refined grades include:

Pyridine

Alpha Picoline

Mixed Picolines

2,4 Lutidine

Mixed Toluidines

Quinoline

Isoquinoline

Quinaldines

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Koppers Tar Bases are soluble in many organic solvents, including alcohols, ethers, esters, hydrocarbons, and ketones. The lower-boiling bases are completely miscible with water in all proportions. The water-solubility of the bases decreases with increases in molecular weight.

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view and there did not seem to be any indications of any great easing in the immediate future. From time to time it had been reported that there seemed to be a tendency towards an easier situation in supply, but whatever trend there was was only a minor one, for the item was still not freely available. Demand was strong during the week and gave indications of staying that way. Prices for this material began to go up on the first of September and October 1 saw additional sellers advance their quotations. Last week, however, the material was firm and unchanged at the re-established prices.

Production of the material (synthetic and natural) technical and USP during the month of July was 15,177,809 pounds as compared to 22,936,803 pounds during the month of June. March saw the highest production during the first seven months of the year, when output mounted to 26,862,527 pounds.

Pyridin—Refined material continued to be tight during the past week, and there were no indications that there would be any appreciable easing in the immediate future. Demand was strong and was expected to stay that way. The other grades were not quite so tight as to supply but they were still not freely available. Demand for them was still being felt at strong levels. Pricewise there were no changes reported.

Solvent Naphtha—The price schedules of this material were reported to be unchanged during the past week and there were no indications given that there would be any changes forthcoming in the immediate future. The demand for the refined item continued to be strong. It was said that there had been a slight easing in the supply position. Stocks of the crude material were still tight and demand continued to be felt at the same strong rate that had been noted in the recent past.

Toluol—Production of this material by coke-oven operators during July of this year was 2,382,468 gallons, as compared to 2,460,296 during the month of June. The June figure was the highest reported for the first seven months of 1948. Production by all others during July amounted to 2,458,053 gallons, as compared to 3,932,820 gallons during the month of June. February saw the highest production during the first seven months of the year. During that month ouput reached 5,561,714 gallons.

This material was still tight as to supply, and demand for it was being felt at a strong rate. Pricewise, there were no changes reported during the week. Since all sellers in the industry had still not switched from a freight equalized to an f.o.b. basis, there was still some consideration being given to that problem.

Xylol—Production from coaltar and from petroleum during the month of July amounted to 5,113,905 gallons, as compared to 7,036,011 during the month of June. The highest production during the first seven months of the year came in June. January was low with a production total of 3,517,549 gallons.

There were no changes reported in the price of xylol during the period under review, and it was said by one seller that there probably would be none in the immediate future unless there should be increases in the cost of production. Demand during the week continued to be felt at strong levels and it was expected that it would stay that way for some time to come. The supply was still tight and there were no indications that any great improvements could be expected in the immediate days to come. All sellers had still not switched to an f.o.b. from a freight equalized basis, but those who had not were said to be still giving the matter their study.

Intermediates

Acid, Betaoxynaphthoic — Demand for this item was continuing strong during the past week, but there were still shortages reported in supply. Pricewise, the material was unchanged.

Acid, Broener's—This item was still holding to the price of $1.34 last week, and there were no indications that any changes were in prospect for the immediate future. Supplies were still on the tight side and demand continued strong.

Anilin—After recent advances in price, this material last week was firm and unchanged. The supply and demand situation was in balance.

Phthalic Anhydride—Supplies of this item were still tight and demand continued to be heavy. Prices were firm after changes that went into effect on October 1.

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Intermediates Sales and Production: 1947

Production and sales of synthetic organic intermediates, as reported in the United States Tariff Commission's preliminary report for 1947, were as follows, in pounds:

	Production	Sales
Acetanilide, tech	8,893,000	6,176,000
N-Acetylsulphanilyl chloride (p-Acetamidobenzenesulphonyl chloride)	8,107,000	.....
p-Aminoacetanilide (Acetyl-p-phenylenediamine)	311,000	72,000
5-Amino-2-anilinobenzenesulphonic acid	93,000	.....
2-(p-Aminoanilino)-5-nitrobenzenesulphonic acid	79,000	.....
1-Aminoanthraquinone and salt	493,000	.....
2-Aminoanthraquinone and salt	1,271,000	.....
6-Amino-3,4'-azobisbenzenesulphonic acid	71,000	.....
6-(m-Aminobenzamido)-1-naphthol-3-sulphonic acid (m-Aminobenzoyl J acid)	29,000	.....
6-(p-Aminobenzamido)-1-naphthol-3-sulphonic acid (p-Aminobenzoyl J acid)	67,000	.....
2-Amino-p-benzenedisulphonic acid	60,000	.....
1-Amino-4-bromo-2-anthraquinonesulphonic acid (Bromamine acid)	84,000	.....
2-Amino-5-chloro-p-toluenesulphonic acid (Lake red C amine)	581,000	123,000
1-Amino-2,4-dibromoanthraquinone	72,000	.....
3-Amino-1,5-naphthalenedisulphonic acid	264,000	24,000
5-Amino-2,7-naphthalenedisulphonic acid	16,000	.....
6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulphonic acid (2-Naphthylamine-5,7-disulphonic acid)	1,332,000	.....
7-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulphonic acid (Amino G acid)	103,000	6,000
8-Amino-1,6-naphthalenedisulphonic acid	215,000	.....
5-Amino-1-naphthalenesulphonic acid (Laurent's acid)	193,000	44,000
5-Amino-2-naphthalenesulphonic acid	2,660,000	.....
2-Amino-1-naphthalenesulphonic acid (Tobias acid)	337,000	24,000
5- and 8-Amino-2-naphthalenesulphonic acid (Cleve's acid)	63,000	3,000
6-Amino-2-naphthalenesulphonic acid (Broenner's acid)	526,000	.....
8-Amino-1-naphthalenesulphonic acid	246,000	.....
8-Amino-2-naphthalenesulphonic acid	168,000	.....
8-Amino-1-naphthol-3,7-disulphonic acid (Chicago acid), monosodium salt	4,959,000	.....
8-Amino-1-naphthol-3,6-disulphonic acid (H acid), monosodium salt	1,227,000	.....
1-Amino-2-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid	835,000	36,000
6-Amino-1-naphthol-3-sulphonic acid (J acid), sodium salt	1,297,000	.....
7-Amino-1-naphthol-3-sulphonic acid (Gamma acid), sodium salt	109,000	.....
2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulphonic acid	154,000	.....
2-Amino-4-nitrophenol	101,000	43,000
o-Aminophenol	893,000	742,000
p-Aminophenol and salts	130,000	24,000
2-Amino-1-phenol-4-sulphonic acid	139,000	.....
p-(p-Aminophenylazo)benzenesulphonic acid	17,000	.....
2-(4-Amino-3-sulphophenyl)-6-methyl-3-benzothiazolsulphonic acid	1,424,000	.....
2-Aminothiazole	261,000	.....
4-Amino-m-toluenesulphonic acid	32,000	.....
2-Amino-3,5-xylenesulphonic acid (m-Xylidenesulphonic acid)	107,027,000	84,289,000
Anilin (Anilin oil)	187,000	.....
Anilinomethanesulphonic acid (Anilin omega sulphonic acid), and salt	316,000	.....
8-Anilino-1-naphthalenesulphonic acid	141,000	.....
6-Anilino-1-naphthol-3-sulphonic acid (Phenyl J acid)	119,000	.....
7-Anilino-1-naphthol-3-sulphonic acid (Phenyl gamma acid)	44,000	.....
o-Anisidinomethanesulphonic acid (o-Anisidine-omega-sulphonic acid)	697,000	.....
Anthraquinone-1,5-disulphonic acid	273,000	.....
Anthraquinone-2,6-disulphonic acid and salt	1,304,000	.....
1-Anthraquinonesulphonic acid and salt	296,000	.....
Anthrarufin (1,5-Dihydroxyanthraquinone)	1,539,000	1,531,000
Benzaldehyde, tech	70,000	.....
1-Benzamido-3-chloroanthraquinone	23,000	.....
6-Benzamido-1-naphthol-3-sulphonic acid	1,025,000	.....
7-Benzide(anthracen-7-one (Benzanthrone)	1,064,000	.....
Benzidine hydrochloride and sulphate	.....	520,000
Benzoic acid, tech	5,787,000	.....
o-Benzoylbenzoic acid	44,000	.....
4-(N-Benzyl-N-ethylamino)-o-toluenesulphonic acid	27,000	.....
p,p'-Bisdimethylamino-benzohydrol (Michler's hydrol)	197,000	.....
3-Bromo-7-benzide(anthracen-7-one	53,000	.....
3-Carboxy-2(and 4)-hydroxybenzenediazonium sulphate	145,000	.....
4-Chloro-o-anisidine	172,000	.....
1-Chloroanthraquinone	1,297,000	.....
2-Chloroanthraquinone	334,816,000	267,263,000
Chlorobenzene (monoc)	2,210,000	.....
o-(m-Chlorobenzoyl)benzoic acid	21,616,000	10,323,000
1-Chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene	184,000	.....
1-Chloro-2-methylanthraquinone	437,000	.....
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline	363,000	332,000
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline	6,087,000	4,926,000
a-Chlorotoluene (Benzyl chloride)	239,000	.....
4-Chloro-o-toluidine (2-Amino-4-chlorotoluene) (Red KB base)	37,000	.....
4-Chloro-o-tolylmercaptoacetic acid		

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	Production	Sales
Cresols, total* †	15.633.000	14.881.000
Cresols (o-), (m-), and (p-)	2.799.000	2.538.000
Cresol (meta, para)	6.569.000	6.288.000
Cresol (ortho, meta, para)	6.265.000	6.055.000
Cresylic acid, refined* †	26.354.000	24.315.000
2.6-Diaminoanthraquinone	121.000	.....
2.4-Diaminobenzenesulphonic acid	151.000	.....
4.4'-Diamino-3.3'-biphenyldisulphonic acid	22.000	.....
2.2'-Diamino-5.5'-bi-m-toluenesulphonic acid (4.4'-Diamino-3.3'-dimethyl-5.5'-bis-benzenesulphonic acid)	42.000	.....
4.4'-Diaminodiphenylamine-2-sulphonic acid	55.000	.....
N.N'-Diem-aminophenyloxamide (Oxalyl-m-phenylenediamine)	16.000	.....
4.4'-Diamino-2.2'-stilbenedisulphonic acid	310.000	.....
4.5'-Dibenzamido-1.1'-iminodianthraquinone	202.000	.....
2.5-Dichloroaniline and hydrochloride	451.000	302.000
o-Dichlorobenzene	15.988.000	11.615.000
p-Dichlorobenzene	34.521.000	34.226.000
3.3'-Dichlorobenzidine and sulphate	392.000	.....
1.4-Dichloro-2-nitrobenzene	402.000	.....
1-(2.5-Dichloro-4-sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone	263.000	.....
2.5-Dichlorosulphanilic acid	82.000	.....
4.5-Dihydroxy-2.7-naphthalenedisulphonic acid (Chromotropic acid)	101.000	.....
4.5-Dihydroxy-1-naphthalenesulphonic acid (Dioxy S acid)	15.000	.....
N.N-Dimethylaniline	6.789.000	.....
2.2'-Dimethyl-1.1-bianthraquinone	122.000	.....
N.N'-Dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine and salts	4.000	.....
p-(2.4-Dinitroanilino)-phenol (Dinitrohydroxydiphenylamine)	88.000	.....
Dinitroanthraquinone (1.5- and 1.8-)	80.000	.....
4.4'-Dinitro-2.2'-stilbenedisulphonic acid	651.000	.....
Diphenylacetonitrile	5.000	.....
N-Ethylaniline, refined	433.000	.....
a-(N-Ethylanilino)-p-toluenesulphonic acid	667.000	.....
N-Ethyl-N-phenylbenzylamine (N.N-Ethylbenzylaniline)	662.000	.....
Ethylphenylmalonic acid, diethyl ester	441.000	.....
p-Hydrazinobenzenesulphonic acid	170.000	.....
3-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid	1.340.000	831.000
1.1'-Iminobis(4-benzamidoanthraquinone)	103.000	.....
6.6'-Iminobis(1-naphthol-3-sulphonic acid) (I or J acid imide) (Rhoduline acid)	39.000	.....
1.1'-Iminodi-4-aminoanthraquinone	133.000	.....
1.1'-Iminodianthraquinone	104.000	.....
Leuco quinizarin (1.4.9.10-Anthracetriol)	67.000	.....
Metanilic acid	833.000	.....
p.p-Methylenebis(N.N-dimethylaniline) (Tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane)	1.151.000	.....
3-Methyl-1-phenyl-5-pyrazolone (Developer Z)	965.000	.....
2-Methyl-1-(p-sulphophenyl)-5-pyrazolone	102.000	29.000
Naphthalene, solidifying 79° C. or above (refined, flake)	94.739.000	54.759.000
1.5-Naphthalenedisulphonic acid	7.6.000	.....
2-Naphthalenemercaptoacetic acid	142.000	.....
1-Naphthol (a-Naphthol)	433.000	276.000
2-Naphthol-3.6-disulphonic acid	772.000	.....
2-Naphthol-6.8-disulphonic acid	803.000	.....
1-Naphthol-4-sulphonic acid (Nevile & Winther's acid)	267.000	.....
1-Naphthol-5-sulphonic acid	142.000	.....
2-Naphthol-6-sulphonic acid (Schaeffer's acid)	269.000	38.000
Naphth[1,2]oxadiazole-5-sulphonic acid	613.000	.....
1-Naphthylamine	.....	1.035.000
p-Nitroacetanilide	226.000	.....
2-Nitro-p-anisidine	92.000	10.000
4-Nitro-o-anisidine	319.000	.....
5-Nitro-o-anisidine	111.000	.....
6-(m-Nitrobenzamido)-1-naphthol-3-sulphonic acid (m-Nitrobenzoyl J acid)	26.000	.....
Nitrobenzene	142.196.000	12.946.000
m-Nitrobenzenesulphonic acid	421.000	280.000
o-Nitrophenol	271.000	.....
p-Nitrosophenol	466.000	.....
3-Nitro-p-toluenesulphonic acid	262.000	.....
5-Nitro-o-toluenesulphonic acid	1.455.000	.....
2-Nitro-p-toluidine	1.371.000	1.241.000
4-Nitro-o-toluidine	23.000	.....
Phenol, total‡	265.269.000	235.226.000
Natural, from coaltar and petroleum	22.147.000	21.151.000
Synthetic	243.122.000	214.075.000
p-Phenylazoaniline (Aminoazobenzene) and hydrochloride	217.000	.....
m-Phenylenediamine	1.295.000	.....
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride	1.000	.....
2.2'-Phenyliminodiethanol (Phenyldiethanolamine)	89.000	.....
Phenylmalonic acid, diethyl ester	482.000	.....
Phthalic anhydride	137.467.000	109.297.000
Picolines*	583.000	603.000
Pyridine, refined*	1.949.000	1.879.000
Quinizarin (1.4-Dihydroxyanthraquinone)	584.000	.....
Styrene (Vinylbenzene)	310.748.000	306.329.000
Sulphanilic acid and salt	2.938.000	.....
o-Tolidine and salts	567.000	195.000
a-Toluamide (Phenylacetamide)	789.000	507.000
2.4-Toluenediamine (4-m-Tolylenediamine)	1.334.000	412.000
a-Toluic acid (Phenylacetic acid)	136.000	159.000
p-Toluidine	.....	1.237.000
6-p-Toluinometanilic acid	13.000	.....
1-(p-Toluino)naphthalene-8-sulphonic acid (Tolyl peri acid)	59.000	.....
a-Tolunitrile (Benzyl cyanide)	827.000	365.000
4-(o-Tolylazo)-o-toluidine (o-Aminoazotoluene)	647.000	.....
o-(p-Tolyl)benzoic acid	811.000	.....
6.6'-Ureylenebis(1-naphthol-3-sulphonic acid) (J acid urea)	352.000	.....
o-Veratraldehyde (3.4-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde)	87.000	.....
Violanthrone (Dibenzanthrone)	265.000	.....
2.4-Xylidine (m-4-Xylidine)	110.000	.....
2.5-Xylidine (p-Xylidine)	33.000	.....
All other	1.007.017.000	274.235.000
Total	2.618.771.000	1.444.351.000

* Data for coke ovens and gas-retort ovens reported to the Coal Economics Division, U. S. Bureau of Mines; for tar refineries and others, to the U. S. Tariff Commission unless otherwise noted.
† Includes production from petroleum.

Coaltar Crudes Output, Sales Statistics: 1947

A breakdown of United States production and sales of coaltar crudes during 1947 has been reported by the United States Tariff Commission as follows:—

Product[1]	Production	Sales
Crude light oil ..... gal.	279.362.000	42.095.000
Light oil distillates:		
Benzene, motor grade:		
Tar distillers[2] [3] ..... gal.	3.900.000	3.900.000
coke-oven operators gal.	15.803.000	15.937.000
Benzene, all other grades:		
Tar distillers[2] ..... gal.	22.594.000	9.512.000
Coke-oven operators gal.	145.058.000	141.093.000
Toluene, all grades:[4]		
Tar distillers ..... gal.	6.966.000	7.282.000
Coke-oven operators gal.	26.396.000	27.322.000
Petroleum operators gal.	27.378.000	28.840.000
Xylene:[5]		
Tar distillers ..... gal.	1.132.000	1.738.000
Coke-oven operators gal.	7.130.000	7.100.000
Petroleum operators gal.	33.091.000	35.344.000
Solvent naphtha:		
Tar distillers ..... gal.	7.033.000	6.655.000
Coke-oven operators gal.	5.643.000	5.366.000
Other light oil distillates:		
Tar distillers ..... gal.	8.197.000	8.209.000
Coke-oven operators gal.	8.369.000	6.220.000
Pyridine: Crude and semi-refined[6] ..... gal.	478.000	467.000
Naphthalene, crude (solidifying at less than 79° C.):		
Tar distillers ..... lb.	216.342.000	166.116.000
Coke-oven operators.. lb.	98.379.000	98.365.000
Crude tar acid oils:		
From 5% to less than 24% ..... gal.	19.865.000	14.290.000
All other crude tar acids ..... gal.	2.075.000	442.000
Creosote oil:[8]		
Tar distillers:		
Sold or consumed as such ..... gal.	97.513.000	97.494.000
Sold or consumed in coal-tar solution gal.	21.468.000	23.568.000
Coke-oven operators:		
Distillate as such .. gal.	27.496.000	27.752.000
In coal-tar solution gal.	13.003.000	11.697.000
Sodium phenolate:[9] ..... gal.	2.617.000	2.546.000
Coal tar sold or consumed in coal-tar solution[6] gal.	11.441.000	11.426.000
All other distillate products[10] ..... gal.	19.346.000	16.470.000
Tar, road ..... gal.	159.608.000	155.212.000
Tar (crude and refined), for other uses[11] ..... gal.	19.611.000	15.823.000
Pitch of tar, soft[12] ..... tons.	366.000	[13]
Pitch of tar, medium[14] ..... tons.	277.000	273.000
Pitch of tar, hard[15] ..... tons.	806.000	487.000
Pitch of tar, coke[16] ..... tons.	101.000	102.000

[1] Statistics for coke and gas retort ovens reported to the Coal Economics Division, U. S. Bureau of Mines, and for tar refineries and others to the U. S. Tariff Commission unless otherwise noted.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Includes some material produced from petroleum.
[4] Total United States production from all sources was 60.740.000 gallons; sales were 63.444.000 gallons, valued at $11.900.000.
[5] Total United States production from all sources was 41.353.000 gallons; sales were 44.182.000 gallons, valued at $9.364.000.
[6] Includes production reported to the U. S. Bureau of Mines by coke-oven operators.
[7] Statistics on naphthalene are for three grades of crude naphthalene combined to prevent the disclosure of the operations of individual companies. These are the grade solidifying at less than 74° C. as produced for sale only, and the grades solidifying at 74° C. to less than 76° C. and at 76° C. to less than 79° C., produced both for consumption within the producing plant and for sale. As there is some conversion between grades, the statistics include some duplication.
[8] Includes only that distillate of tar sold or consumed for wood-preserving purposes and not the total distillate that could be used for creosote oil from which crude tar acids, naphthalene, anthracene, and other products reported under "All other distillates" are to be extracted.
[9] Reported to the U. S. Tariff Commission only.
[10] Includes cresylic acid, crude; pyridine, crude and semirefined reported to the U. S. Tariff Commission and anthracene and all other distillate products reported to the Coal Economics Division, U. S. Bureau of Mines, and the U. S. Tariff Commission.
[11] Tar used or sold for paints, pipe coatings, saturating, etc.
[12] Water softening point less than 110° F. ASTM D61-24.
[13] Less than 500.
[14] Water softening point 110° to 160° F. Includes statistics on production and sales of soft pitch of tar reported to the U. S. Tariff Commission. These statistics have been combined to prevent the disclosure of the operations of individual producers.
[15] Softening point above 160° F. Includes some medium pitch of tar reported to the U. S. Bureau of Mines.
[16] Includes some pitch emulsion.

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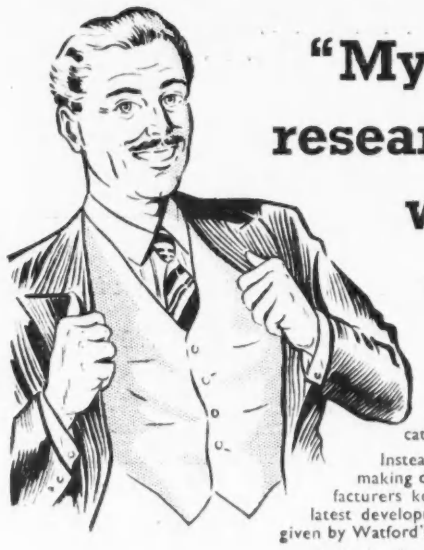

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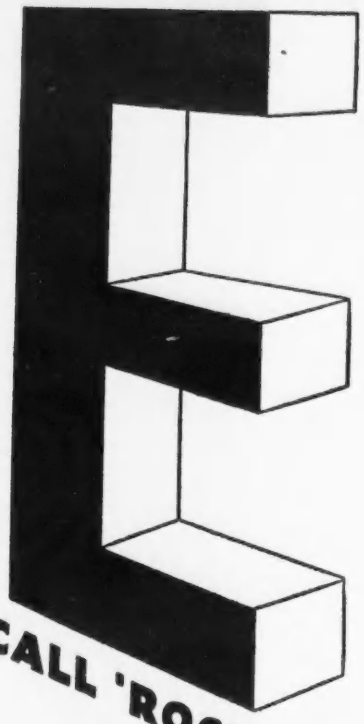

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

There were various price movements in this market last week which caused the index to advance 0.5 point. Menthol was considerably stronger than during the previous week, as Brazilian material was moved upward 15 cents per pound and Chinese menthol advanced 20 cents. Butyl alcohol and butyl acetate price were reduced. The nitro series of light petroleum fractions were advanced 5 cents per pound and this applied to nitroethane, nitromethane, and the various nitropropanes. Silver salts were moved upward following the higher price of silver bullion.

Meanwhile, castor beans for October-November shipment dropped another $5 per long ton and trading at the lower levels prevailing over recent weeks has been considerably more active. Cocoa butter was moved down some 4 cents per pound. Corn syrup by reason of the large crop this year took the expected drop of 25 cents per 100 pounds. Blackstrap molasses was down 6 cents from recent levels. Rutin took a marked drop from former quotations.

In general, the pharmaceutical business was still relatively quiet. Industrial solvents such as the esters, the glycol ethers and their esters, were moving in larger volume due to increased demand from the lacquer industry. Glycerin did not take the break in prices that some quarters have been predicting, and the outlook pricewise for the balance of the month was one of stability. Demand was strong, but supplies were keeping in fair balance with demand. The uncertainty in the minds of many as to when the volume of synthetic glycerin output would be sufficient to drive down prices on natural glycerin, created a situation in which buyers were acting with unusual caution keeping inventories at a low level and ordering in smaller quantities while they wanted, at the same time, prompt delivery of such quantities.

Other industrial chemicals held to firm price positions, and very few were in a supply position that could be described as tight, which indicated further stability in the markets.

Acetone—Acetone production was currently off somewhat due to strikes in certain producing plants. This affected the overall output, but while demand was on the increase the supply situation could not as yet be described as critical. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Total production figures reported by the Tariff Commission indicated that despite vacation shutdowns during June and July, production for July was 40,232,737 pounds, compared with June production at 41,097,468 pounds and output in each month was several million pounds in excess of the average monthly production for the first quarter.

Acid, Ascorbic—This vitamin material was in a good supply position and was moving in good quantity under a firm price structure. Demand was expected to improve significantly with the approach of winter months. Production of the acid and its salts in July amounted to 77,308 pounds, compared with 84,728 pounds in June.

Acid, Sebacic—Current prices on this item in carlots were quoted at 57c. per pound on a works basis, while the l.c.l. quantities varied from 59c. to 61c. per pound depending upon the quantity ordered. Supplies were considered to be adequate to meet all calls.

Amyl Acetate—The combined total output of normal amyl acetate and isoamyl acetate during July amounted to 1,150,040 pounds. There were no recorded figures for June, but May production stood at 1,003,589 pounds.

Butyl Acetate—Normal fermentation grades were lowered 12c. and 12c. to 13c. per pound late last week on Illinois-Indiana and other production, respectively. The reductions were viewed by at least one observer as reflections of declining demand and decreasing raw materials costs. Neither synthetic nor secondary butyl acetate were affected by the action. Manufacturers of these materials reported that they anticipated no similar move. As a result of the week's activity, following are current market quotations:—Illinois-Indiana production, carload, 19½c.; Illinois- Indiana, l.c.l., 20½c.; Illinois-Indiana, tanks, 18c.; Illinois-Indiana, tankwagons, 18½c.; other production, 19c. to 19½c.; other production, l.c.l., 20c. to 20½c.; other production, tanks, 17½c. to 18c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Menthol, Brazilian, 15c. per lb.
Chinese, 20c. per lb.
Nitroethane, 5c. per lb.
Nitromethane, 5c. per lb.
Nitropropane, No. 1 & No. 2, 5c. per lb.
Silver cyanide, 1c. per lb.
Nitrate, 2½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Butyl acetate, normal, ferment., Ill.-Ind. prod., 12c. per lb.
other prod., 12c. to 13c. per lb.
Alcohol, normal, ferment., Ill.-Ind. prod., 13½c. to 14c. per lb.
other prod., 13½c. to 14c. per lb.
Castor beans, Oct.-Nov. Shipment, $5 per long ton.
Cocoa butter, 4c. per lb.
Corn syrup, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Molasses, Blackstrap, tanks, 6c. per gal.
Rutin, 6½c. per gram.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
*260.1	259.6	259.6	255.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Butyl Alcohol—Severe price cuts were effected by manufacturers of the normal fermentation material late last week, with schedules on both Illinois-Indiana and other production declining 13½c. to 14c. per pound. The action, which came suddenly at the close of Thursday's business, was attributed in one quarter primarily to a reduction in raw materials costs and a shortage of basic orders. It was noted in passing, however, that demand was showing signs of shifting over from hand-to-mouth buying to a more general policy of forward purchases. Inventories were ample. Synthetic, secondary and tertiary butyl alcohols were unaffected by last week's price fluctuations. Producers of these materials reported at press time that no similar action was contemplated. However, as a result of the week's declines in the normal fermentation product, current market quotations are as follows:—Illinois-Indiana production, carload, 19½c.; Illinois-Indiana, l.c.l., 20c.; Illinois-Indiana, tanks, 18c.; Illinois-Indiana, tankwagons, 18½c.; other production, carload, 19c. to 19½c.; other production, l.c.l., 20c. to 20½c., and other production, tanks, 17½c. to 18c. per pound.

Castor Oil—This market was continuing to be very quiet, with trading at an abnormally low volume. The price of beans for October-November delivery was $110 per long ton.

Arrivals of beans last week totaled 15,203 bags equivalent to 2,380,450 pounds, compared with 33,054 bags or 4,958,100 pounds the previous week, and 10,563 bags or 1,585,200 pounds during the corresponding week of 1947.

Total arrivals since January 1 this year amounted to 1,006,678 bags equivalent to 151,099,700 pounds, compared with 1,166,511 bags or 174,976,650 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Cocoa Butter—The price in carlots of this material was somewhat lower last week being quoted at 90 cents per pound in some quarters, but it was understood that some material could be had at 86 cents. The lower price is related to the price which can be obtained for cocoa powder, because if cocoa powder goes up, the butter can be reduced. These materials are reportedly obtained in relatively equal amounts from the bean. Supplies were reported as good.

Corn Syrup—The price of this material took a long expected drop in price of 25 cents per 100 pounds last week. This brings the price down to $6.35 for the 42 degree material in carlots, and $6.50 in less than carlots. The decline in price is, of course, due to the effect on the corn products market of the large corn crop this year.

Ergosterol—This vitamin D_2 material on the basis of millions of USP units, had a production in July totaling 1,637,023, million units, compared with 1,295,699 million units in June.

Ethyl Acetate—This item was moving in better volume last week by virtue of increased demand resulting from greater volume operations of the lacquer industry. Prices were reported firm and unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months. Total production of the 85 percent grade was reported by the Tariff Commission as 4,972,103 pounds in July, compared with 5,762,529 pounds in June.

Ethyleneglycol—Following the price advance which occured recently on this material, the price structure was expected to hold firm for the balance of the quarter. Production during July was reported by the Tariff Commission as totalling 30,140,226 pounds, compared with 30,741,787 pounds in June. The market was reported

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

as very strong with supplies tight and likely to remain short of demand for some time to come. Demand for the material from the antifreeze and humicant fields were particularly heavy.

Ethyl Ether—This market was steady and unchanged last week. Production of both technical and USP grades of material totaled 2,563,769 pounds in July, compared to 2,979,121 pounds in June.

Fishliver Oil—Demand for this material was still in excess of supply by reason of the world shortage of Vitamin A. Los Angeles markets were steady, prices were unchanged, and supplies in that area were reported as moderately good.

Formaldehyde—There was no change in the price structure of this material at the beginning of the fourth quarter, and the feeling was generally expressed that prices would remain stable throughout the quarter. Total production in July was reported by the Tariff Commission as 45,658,213 pounds of 37 percent by weight grade of material, compared with 50,541,825 pounds during June and 55,030,129 pounds in May. This drop in production at this period was due to the then summer slump in the plastics industry, and also to the flood in the Pacific Northwest which knocked out the plywood bonding industry in that area. Currently, these factors are strengthening and increased demand is being felt.

Glycerin—This market was under close observation from many quarters last week. Demand for refined glycerin was heavy, but most consumers were able to get all they required, although some refiners had orders for more than they could produce. If any certain grade of refined could not be obtained from one refiner, however, it could be gotten from another.

Meanwhile, it was estimated in the trade, entirely unofficially, that October production of synthetic glycerin might amount to around 8½ percent of the natural glycerin output, and this, in view of the demand, would not be sufficient to cause a break in the price structure of natural glycerin. Accordingly, it was expected in reliable quarters that the price break in refined glycerin would not come this month.

Crude glycerin of the saponification type and the soaplye type were nominally quoted at 27c. per pound for the soaplye type and at 28c. to 30c. for the saponification type. The quotations are referred to as nominal not because there is no crude available, but because most refiners are skeptical about buying it at those prices for fear that there might be a sudden drop of several cents in the refined glycerin market. As the month progresses, however, this hesitancy will probably be overcome and considerable volume of crudes may move at the current prices just mentioned. Large volume refiners were inclined to feel that under present overall demand conditions, the ratio of synthetic to natural will have to climb appreciably higher before the price structure on natural glycerin will be forced downward. The hazard in making crude purchases lies in the extent to which the drop in refined will go. If it were to be only a couple cents at a time, the risk would not be so serious, but if there were a sudden sharp break of several cents, someone would get hurt.

There were rumors of some price shading on crudes by virtue of the current situation. Some sales were said to be made at 20c. to 22c. in certain limited quarters, but that the situation was becoming firmer and those who had made such sales were again inclined to get back to the regular market level of 27c.

Lanolin—This market was quiet last week, with trading confined essentially to small lot buying as consumers were inclined to limit purchases to a hand-to-mouth basis. Prices were unchanged.

Methanol—This material was being turned out in large volume by several major producers in an amount sufficient to meet the tremendous antifreeze burden upon the industry, and still provide sufficient methanol for the manufacture of formaldehyde and pentaerythritol. Production of methanol in Romania during an eleven month period of 1947 totaled 705 metric tons. Production in this country during July was reported by the Tariff Commission as 89,691,588 pounds of synthetic material, compared with the revised figure for June of 85,519,953 pounds. Meanwhile, production of natural methanol was 1,417,713 pounds, in July compared to 1,335,078 pounds in June.

Menthol—This market last week showed considerable firmness over the previous week. Prices were advanced 15 cents per pound on small lot spot material, duty paid. Brazilian menthol was quoted at $9.25 per pound, while Chinese menthol was quoted at $9.40. The firmer tone to the market was the result of a stronger price position on primary markets. While

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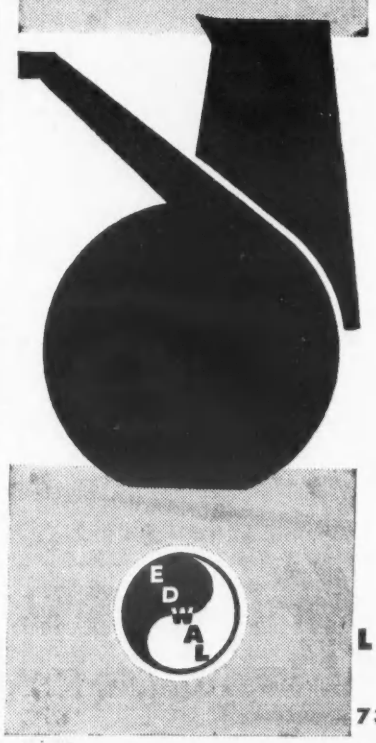

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the Brazilian material was advanced 15 cents per pound the Chinese material went up 20 cents.

Milk Powder — Commercial markets were described as irregular, with supplies rather closely held. Purchases were largely confined to immediate needs, and forward buying was quite limited. Prices, meanwhile were essentially unchanged from levels maintained over recent weeks. The animal food grade was in strong demand against short supplies under a firm price structure of 13 to 13½c. per pound at New York.

U. S. Department of Agriculture purchases of spray process skimmed milk for the week ended September 30 amounted to 1,933,425 pounds, bringing the total so far this year to 36,399,380 pounds, compared with 138,138,683 pounds during the corresponding period last year. Roller process purchases during the same week were 1,617,600 pounds, bringing the total for the year to 40,336,366 pounds, compared with 77,122,154 pounds for the corresponding period last year.

Methyl Parahydroxybenzoate — Methylparaben was currently in short supply in the face of strong demand. The price structure representing a composite showing the high and the low quotations between different producers ranged from $2.10 to $2.20 per pound packaged in bottles or canisters, and from $1.90 to $2 packaged in fiber drums.

Nitroethane — This material was advanced in price last week by 5c. per pound. Less carload drum quantities were priced at 30c. per pound on the revised schedule.

Nitromethane — This solvent also advanced 5c. per pound from 25 to 30c. on less than carlot drum quantities.

Nitropropane—Both the No. 1 and the No. 2 nitropropane solvents were quoted at levels 5c. per pound higher than heretofore, bringing current less carlot drum quantities to 30c. per pound. These price increases were due to accumulated increases in freight rates, manufacturing costs, and raw materials.

Rutin—This material dropped in price substantially last week in which the price schedule took the following new lower levels. In 10 kilo quantities the price per gram was 16½c., 5 kilos were quoted at 17c., and 1 kilo lots at 17½c. per gram. Small lots of 500 grams were quoted at 21½c. These prices were f.o.b. works.

Penicillin and Salts — Production of these materials in July was reported by the Tariff Commission as 6,608,947 million Oxford units, compared with 8,080,588 million units in June. The supply situation was quite good, and prices were holding firm at the lower levels for bulk quantities established some weeks ago.

Pyridoxine — This vitamin B_6 material was produced in July in a quantity comparable to the June production, the figures in pounds being 1,244 and 1,211 respectively. These two months each showed a larger production level than any other months during the year, according to a release by the Tariff Commission.

Silver Salts—The price of silver cyanide and silver nitrate advanced fractionally last week as a result of the continued slight upward movements of silver bullion. Supplies were reported as adequate.

Sulpha Drugs—Production of bulk medicinals for July was reported as 162,138 pounds, compared with 115,117 pounds in June. With the advent of the fall and winter months demand for these items was expected to show an appreciable increase.

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CCDA Investigates

—Continued from page 7

was found particularly effective in GRS formulations.

Another paper, "Calgon—a Chemical Development from a Non-Chemical Background," by Dr. E. P. Partridge, director of research, and C. R. Texter of the general sales division of Calgon, Inc., Pittsburgh, was a story of chemical development of glassy phosphate products for the treatment of water in industrial plants, commercial establishments and the home, and, second, the ensuing development of markets for these products.

This was the detailed story of the growth of a chemical business started by a few mechanical engineers making automatic combustion control equipment when they tried to defeat difficulties arising from boiler scale.

Final Discovery of Properties

Dr. Partridge described the work of R. B. Hall, founder of Hall Laboratories, a Calgon affiliate, and the final discovery of the properties of phosphate glass for water conditioning. The first experimental quantities were produced by Paul Morrison in a small shed near Pittsburgh, where he was making zirconium crucibles as a sideline, acording to Dr. Partridge. The first agreement, he added, was with Theodore Swan, of Federal Phosphate Company, later bought by Monsanto Chemical Company, and called for 1,000,000 pounds in a year.

He added that Calgon, Inc., now has technical service groups devoted to the laundry, paper and leather fields, a complete library information service and a patent department. Most of the original engineering staff, he said, have become trained chemical salesmen.

Dr. M. H. Bigelow, director of technical service for the Plaskon Division of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, presented a paper on "The Story of Plaskon". Using the great urea-formaldehyde resin industry in illustration, he pointed out how the need for a product presents itself and how, through appropriate use of research facilities, this need is met.

He presented a humorous review of his own experiences at the Mellon Institute, and told how a need for lighter grocery store scale cases had set in motion an investigation of plastics that led to additional markets in the bottle cap and lighting fixture fields as well.

Robert G. Ruark, of the Mellon Institute, acted as chairman throughout the sessions and introduced the speakers. Dr. Lauren B. Hitchcock, president, and other officers of the association were introduced at the luncheon, which was followed by a discourse on "Educational Training for Chemical Development" by Dr. Webster N. Jones, director of the college of engineering and sciences at Carnegie Institute of Technology. Inspection trips through Mellon Institute occupied the time between the closing paper and the social hour and dinner. Mr. Hitchcock announced that the next meeting will be held in Chicago on January 19, 1949.

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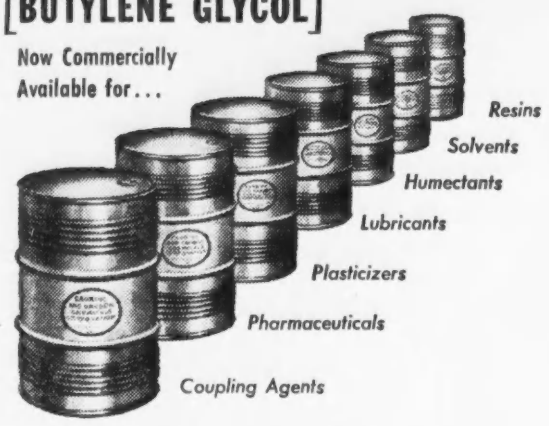

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Supronalum Described In New OTS Publication

Supronalum or "De-Ma," claimed to be an effective new drug in conbating certain types of infections, is described in a report available in the United States from the Office of Technical Services. I. G. Farben officials in Germany recently described this drug as outstanding in use against pneumonia, peritonitis, blood poisoning and many other ills caused by infections. The product is reportedly about to be manufactured by the Germans in quantity.

The United States report, PB 88827, "*I.: New Sulfa Drugs: 'De-Ma' (Debenal and Marbadal); II.: Clinical Experience with De-Ma and Other Sulfonamide Powder Mixtures*," may be purchased for 75 cents per copy. Address orders to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Vitamin D3 Synthesis Reported from Netherlands

Successful synthesis of vitamin D3 is reported from the Netherlands. The synthesizers are Dr. J. van der Vliet and Dr. W. Stevens, both connected with the laboratory of Phillips-van Houten, Ltd. The report says that the cost of the synthetically produced vitamin D2 is substantially less than that of codliver oil. For this reason the development is being studied with a view of adopting it to the expansion of Netherlands export trade.

Sterling Drug Opens Myerstown, Pa., Plant

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has officially opened the new Myerstown, Pa., plant of its subsidiary companies, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., and George A. Breon Company. The plant is designed and equipped for the manufacture of liquids, powders, and ointments for the two companies.

Knoll Assets Vested by OAP

In an order (VO 12036) executed September 14, the Office of Alien Property has vested the interests and rights of Knoll A. G. Chemische Fabriken and Knoll & Co. A. G. Chemische Fabrik in royalties and other monies deriving under agreements with reference to the production and sale of Digitan in the United States.

Trade Briefs

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, has appointed Raymond Underwood resident patent counsel.

Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, has published a new booklet for the medical profession entitled "Streptomycin in the Treatment of Tuberculosis."

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., recently held a conference of division sales managers, district supervisors and hospital supervisors at its home office.

Norwich Pharmacal Company executive offices have been transferred to the fifth floor of a new five-story and basement administration tower adjacent to the plant at Norwich, N. Y.

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Pharmaceutical Contact Group Meets Nov. 16-17

There will be a meeting of the Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association at the Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., on November 16 and 17.

On November 18, an open conference, under the auspices of the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary, for the discussion of all official specifications relating to parental solutions will be held in the Washington hotel at 9:30 a.m.

Those having criticism of any currently official specifications are requested to present their recommendations in writing to Dr. E. Fullerton Cook, chairman of the USP revisions committee, 4739 Kingsessing avenue, Philadelphia 43, not later than November 1.

Merck Plans 'Family Day' For Employees Oct. 16

Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., will conduct Family Day on October 16, which will be devoted to employees and their families and friends. Guests will tour the plant to note the changes made since the company's open house in 1939. The tour will start in the new research laboratory and continue through chemical control, administration, parts of the factory and packing and shipping areas and end in the sterile techniques building.

Packaging Institute Forum Opens Wednesday Afternoon

The tenth annual forum of the Packaging Institute will open at the Commodore hotel, New York, on Wednesday at 12:30 p.m. with a joint committee luncheon. The first general sesion will be held on Thursday at 9:30 a.m., and sessions will continue through Friday afternoon.

Proprietary Ass'n Sections Plan December 8 Meetings

The foreign trade section and the scientific section of the Proprietary Association will hold separate meetings at the Biltmore hotel, New York, on December 8. Although the meetings will be separate, a joint luncheon will be held for the two sections.

AMA Elects Rice Secretary

The American Management Association has elected James O. Rice, secretary, to succeed Henry J. Howlett, who recently resigned to become president of Container Laboratories, Inc. Mr. Rice, who has been associated with the organization since 1935, will be in charge of the administration of the conference, research, publication and membership programs of the association's various divisions.

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New York

ALTHEA ROOT—3 bgs. Illinois Herb Co. Union Victory, Rotterdam
ANILIN COLORS—24 dms. Geigy Co. Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp
ANISEED—39 bgs. Agwimonte, Vera Cruz
ARGOLS—179 bgs. National City Bank, Pierre de Saurel, Lisbon
681 bgs. National City Bank, Pierre de Saurel, Leixoes
ASCORBIC ACID—7 cs. Sterone Corp. Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp
ASPHALT, PETROLEUM—67,506 bbls. Shell Oil Co, Patella, Willemstad
BEESWAX—35 bgs. Smith & Nicols, Inc. Doros, Port au Prince
16 bgs. Carlos W Elmenhoros, Long Eye, Porto Barrios
53 bgs. Guaranty Trust Co. Agwimonte, Tampico
75 bgs. W R Grace & Co. Aalsdijk, Rotterdam
27 bgs. Strahl & Pitsch, Inc. Jamaica, Puerto Barrios
BONES, JUNK—1,085 bgs. International Packers, Inc. Pioneer Gem, Brisbane
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs. Holland Colombo Trading Co. Aalsdijk, Rotterdam
150 bgs. Union Victory, Rotterdam
100 bgs. Jefferson City Victory, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—33 bgs. P H Petry Co. Jamaica, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—53 bgs. Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Loide Venezuela, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—960 bgs. A Singer Associates, Pioneer Gem, Sydney
2,000 bgs. Tupman, Thurlow Co. Dryden, Montevideo
CASSIA—210 bls. Silverbriar, Singapore
209 bls. S L Jones & Co, Marchen Maersk, Hongkong
CASTORBEANS—328 bgs. Baker Castor Oil Co, Doros, Port Au Prince
411 bgs. Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Doros, Jackmel
4,250 bgs. Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Venezuela, Rio de Janeiro
3,400 bgs. Chase National Bank, Loide Venezuela, Rio de Janeiro
1,727 bgs. Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Celestial, Santos
2,450 bgs. Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Celestial, Recife
2,547 bgs. Baker Castor Oil Co, Celestial, Recife
6,800 bgs. Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacdove, Santos
1,694 bgs. Spencer Kellogg Co, Mormacdove, Santos
CASTOR OIL—220 tons, Bunge Corp, Celestial, Recife
CINCHONA BARK—202 bgs. Merck & Co, Long Eye, Porto Barrios
CITRONELLA OIL—5 dms. Internatio Rotterdam, Mentor, Tandjong Priok
12 dms. Sino Java Handel, Mentor, Tandjong Priok
12 dms. Stein, Hall & Co, Mentor, Tandjong Priok
12 dms. Catz American Co, Mentor, Tandjong Priok
COALTAR COLORS—4 dms. Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. Bastogne, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—549 tons. E F Drew & Co. Silverbriar, Cebu
531 tons. El Dorado Oil Works, Marchen Maersk, Cebu
CODLIVER MEAL—675 bgs. Wessel, Duval & Co, Lyngenfjord, Bergen
OIL—150 dms. Arista Oil Products Co, Lyngenfjord, Alesund
COPAL GUM—35 bgs. O G Innes Corp, Silverbriar, Singapore
62 bskts. Van Norden, Archibald Co. Mentor Macassar
88 bskts. W H Scheel, Inc. Mentor, Macassar
43 bskts. Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co. Mentor, Macassar
45 bskts. France, Campbell & Darling, Inc, Mentor, Macassar
COTTON LINTERS—120 bls. Williamson, Northrup Co, Mormacdove, Santos
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms. Bank of New South Wales, Pioneer Gem, Sydney
DAMMAR GUM—350 bgs. O G Innes Corp, Silverbriar, Singapore
DEXTRIN—126 bgs. Bank of Manhattan Co, John B Waterman, Rotterdam
DIANISIDIN BASE—20 dms. Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. Bastogne, Antwerp
DIHEXYL PHTHALATE—1 cs. United Chromium Co, Pioneer Gem, Sydney
DYES, TINOPAL—12 drms, Geigy & Co, Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp
ESSENTIAL OILS—1 cs. Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Pierre de Saurel, Leixoes
1 dm. Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Pierre de Saurel, Leixoes
2 cs. National City Bank, Pierre de Saurel, Lisbon
3 dms. National City Bank, Pierre de Saurel, Lisbon
EUCALYPTUS OIL—28 dms. Pioneer Gem, Sydney
26 dms Pioneer Gem, Melbourne
FERTILIZER—1,050 bgs. Chase National Bank, Pioneer Gem, Sydney
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls. Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Rosa, Curacao
103,000 bbls. Esso Export Corp, Esso Bethlehem, Aruba
GAS OIL—62,973 bbls. Shell Oil Co, Cerro Azul, Tampico
GELATINE POWDER—30 bbls. Riches Nelson, Inc, Bastogne, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—3 dms. J Mannheimer Co. Pres Buchanan, Le Havre
GLUESTOCK—169 bls. Agwimonte, Vera Cruz
GLYCERIN—1 tank Procter & Gamble Co, Marchen Maersk, Manila
GYPSUM, CRUDE—2,300 tons, Empire State, Walton
6,783 tons, National Gypsum Co, Sewalls Point, Baddeck
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs. International Rotterdam Co. Long Eye, Fort Limon
LEMON OIL—34 dms. Agwimonte, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms. Volkart Bros. Mentor Cochin
LIQUIDAMBAR—2 dms. Honduras Produce Co, Long Eye, Porto Cortes
MACE—79 cs. Catz American Co. Mentor, Macassar
26 cs. Internatio Rotterdam Co, Mentor, Macassar
17 cs. J Berlage Co. Mentor, Macassar
MANGANESE ORE—4,064 tons, Electric Metallurgical Co, Lyngenfjord, Sauda
MANGROVE BARK—2,950 bgs. Sax Cutch Corp, Mentor, Singapore
MEDICINAL ROOT—86 bgs. Chase National Bank, Pierre de Saurel, Leixoes
11 bgs. Chase National Bank, Union Victory, Rotterdam
40 bls. National City Bank, Eemdyk, Antwerp
40 bls. National City Bank, Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp
MICA—97 cs. Colonial Trust Co, Celestial, Rio de Janeiro
5 cs. International Insulating Co, Celestial, Rio de Janeiro
44 cs. United Mineral & Chemical Corp, Celestial, Rio de Janeiro
37 cs. Otto Gerdau Co, Celestial, Rio de Janeiro
40 cs. H G Brake Co, Celestial, Rio de Janeiro
NAPTHALENE—236 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Eemdyk, Antwerp
NUTMEGS—259 bgs. Catz American Co, Silverbriar, Batavia
145 bgs. Catz American Co, Mentor, Macassar
291 bgs. McCormick Co, Mentor, Samarang
OSSEIN—3,030 bgs. Franco Belgium Trading Co, American Lawyer, Antwerp
OXALIC ACID—58 cks. Sterone Corp, Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp
PATCHOULI OIL—5 cs. Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Silverbrier, Penang
3 cs. Felton Chemical Co. Silverbriar, Penang
3 cs. Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc, Silverbriar, Penang
5 cs. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. Silverbriar, Penang
PEPPER, BLACK—112 bgs. Joensson & Cross, Inc, Aalsdijk, Rotterdam
356 bgs. Aalsdijk, Rotterdam
80 bgs. M Golodetz & Co, Aalsdijk, Rotterdam
70 bgs. Lespie Trading Co, Eemdyk, Rotterdam
400 bgs. Volkart Bros. Mentor, Cochin
160 bgs. East India Co. Mentor, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—145,640 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Linden, Bandar
117,229 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co. Esso Shreveport, Fahaheel
121,003 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co, Caribbean, Fahaheel
127,096 bbls. Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Sacona, Puerto La Cruz
117,918 bbls. Imperial Oil Co, Imperial Quebec, Puerto La Cruz
106,537 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Chwawa, Amuay
113,168 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co, Bents Fort, Cartagena
124,499 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co. Esso New Haven, Puerto La Cruz
120,938 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co. Esso Augusta, Fahaheel
107,604 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co. Salem Maritime, Cartagena
14,931 tons. Esso Standard Oil Co. Lunys Lane, Bandar
PLANT EXTRACT—10 dms. Villar & Osorio, Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE—95 cs. Bergstrom Trading Co, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
SAFFRON—4 cs, Transcontinental Commercial Co, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
SAGO FLOUR—1,087 bgs. Stein, Hall & Co, Mentor, Singapore
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—36 bls. Agwimonte, Tampico
SHARKLIVER OIL—167 dms. Distillation Products Co. Lyngenfjord, Bergen
6 dms. Bank of California, Pioneer Gem, Melbourne
SHELLAC—136 bgs. Uno Shipping Co. Eemdyk, Rotterdam
SOAP BARK—100 bls. S B Penick & Co. Imperial, Valparaiso
TANKAGE—497 bgs. Wessel, Duval & Co, Celestial, Montevideo
493 bgs. Armour & Co, Dryden, Montevideo
734 bgs. Tupman, Thurlo Co. Dryden, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs. Stein, Hall & Co, Mormacdove, Santos
TEA WASTE—200 bls. Harrison & Crosfield, Marchen Maersk, Shanghai
300 bgs. Bingham & Co. Mentor, Colombo
TUNG OIL—400 tons, Bunge Corp, Marchen Maersk, Hongkong
450 tons, Werner G Smith Co, Marchen Maersk, Keelung
800 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co. Marchen Maersk, Keelung
300 tons, Bunge Corp, Marchen Maersk, Keelung
120 tons, T F McAdams, Inc, Maerchen Maersk, Keelung
VANILLA BEANS—87 cs. Zink & Triest, Inc. Agwimonte, Vera Cruz
22 cs. L Spira, Inc. Bastogne, Antwerp
WHITING—40 bgs. C J Osborn Co, Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp
YACCA GUM—160 bgs. Geo H Lindes, Pioneer Gem, Adelaide

Baltimore

BONES, JUNK—1,312 bgs. Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Celestial, Buenos Aires
MANGANESE ORE—4,572 tons, Carnegie Illinois Steel Co, Celestial, Rio de Janeiro

Boston

CASEIN—500 bgs. The Borden Co. Celestial, Buenos Aires
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,206 bgs. International Products Co, Celestial, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,314 bgs, Geismar, Inc, Mormacdove, Santos

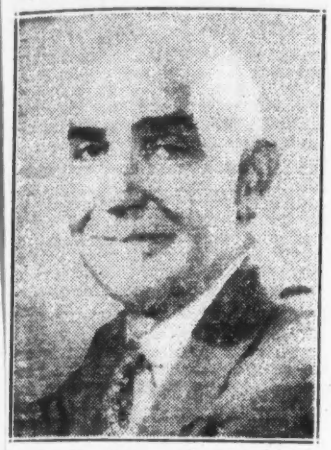
Philadelphia

ASBESTOS YARN—4 cs. Green Tweed Co. American Builder, Liverpool
BARYTES—3,901 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Romano, Walton
BLUE, WASHING—200 cs, R T French & Co, American Ranger, London
BONES, JUNK—2,342 bgs, Bank of New York, Mormacteal, Buenos Aires
3,669 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, City of Lyons, Karachi
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Catz American Seed Co, Topa Topa, Hamburg
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, G A Street Co, American Builder, Liverpool
167 dms, John H Faunce Co, American Traveler, Manchester
CUTTLEFISH BONES—100 cs, Aschenbach & Miller, Estrella, Tunis
FUEL OIL—64,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Irvingdale, Aruba
GYPSUM, CRUDE—3,200 tons, U S Gypsum Co, M A Donnelly
268 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, American Builder, Liverpool
5,845 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
IRISH MOSS—400 bls, Manufacturing & Trading Co, Edam, Rotterdam
LEAD—4,954 ingots, American Metal Co, Paula Dan, Callao
1,036 bgs, Transatlantic Metal & Ore Co, Topa Topa, Antwerp
ANTIMONIAL—515 ingots, American Ranger, London
INGOTS—145 bgs, Intercontinental Metal Co, American Builder, Liverpool
SCRAP—2,172 ingots, Transatlantic Metals & Ore Corp, Norwalk Victory, Antwerp
348 bgs, Norwalk Victory, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—103,817 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
120,768 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Stoney Point, Covenas
117,403 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfscout, Puerto La Cruz
127,963 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Battlerock, Puerto La Cruz
105,963 bbls, First National Bank of Philadelphia, Lone Jack, Las Piedras
145,675 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfpride, Puerto La Cruz
112,973 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfpenn, Fahaheel
179,139 bbls Sinclair Oil Ref, Amtank, Guanta
15,637 tons, Sun Oil Co, Maryland Sun, Aruba Tanura
130,419 bbls, First National Bank of Philadelphia, Julesburg, Puerto La Cruz
104,193 bbls, Atlantic Refineries Corp, Atlantic Producer, Las Piedras
117,263 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfshore, Puerto La Cruz
SAL AMMONIAC—466 bgs, Irving H Bohen Co, American Traveler, Liverpool

San Francisco

AUTO POLISH—13 bdls, The Simoniz Co, President Wilson, Hongkong
CASSIA—168 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, President Wilson, Hongkong

Gets Honorary Degree



Frank F. Law, vice-president of eth, Inc., pharmaceutical manufac- er, Philadelphia, has been awarded honorary degree of Doctor of ence by Temple University. Mr. Law n alumnus of the university and was sented with distinguished service ard for outstanding service as an mnus several years ago.

RA—420 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Arcadia Victory, Legaspi
800 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Arcadia Victory, Cebu
800 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Arcadia Victory, Zamboanga
CRACKERS—870 cs, Wald & Co, President Wilson, Honolulu
27 cs, V J Tovatt, President Wilson, Honolulu
200 cs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, President Wilson, Honolulu
D SCRAP—36 ingots, Western Steel Metals Corp, Sierra, Melbourne

lco Names Walker West Coast Post

The Calco Chemical Division, American namid Company, has appointed Walter D. Walker west coast sales representa- for its pharmaceutical department. Walker, who has been associated with rmaceutical sales in California for the eleven years, will make his headquar- at 2472 East Eighth street, Los An- s 21, Calif.

APMA Committees Approved by Board

The board of directors of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has approved the appointment of various committees, chairmen of which are as follows:—

Contact committee, Dr. Frank B. Fisk, Pitman-Moore Company; transportation, Robert B. Magnus, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.; social and economic developments, Ronald Helps, Schieffelin & Co.; production, eastern section, William O. Brewer, Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company; production, central section, C. T. Harmon, Pitman-Moore; production, western section, C. E. Boyle, Boyle & Co.; sales and advertising, eastern section, John L. Hammer, jr., Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, with Frank McDermott of the Smith-Dorsey Company heading the central section and G. P. Snow, of Cutter Laboratories, the western section; guest and greeters, Lee Klemmer, "Modern Medicine."

James C. Chilcott of the Maltine Company has been named chairman of the delegates to the National Drug Trade Conference, and M. C. Eaton of the Norwich Pharmacal Company has been appointed councillor to the United States Chamber of Commerce.

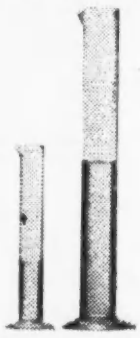
B. F. Page Honored By N. Car. Druggists

B. Frank Page, president of the W. H. King Drug Company, Raleigh, N. C., was guest of honor last Friday night at the annual alumni reunion of Page's School of Pharmacy, sponsored by the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association at the Sir Walter Raleigh hotel, Raleigh. Mr. Page conducted the school for many years.

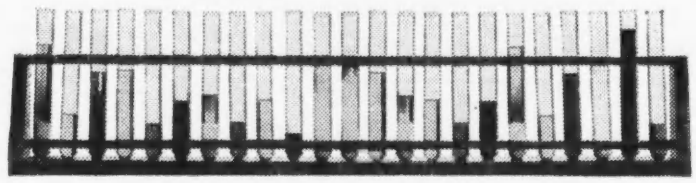
Pharmaceutical Advertisers Elect Irons as President

The Pharmaceutical Advertising Club of New York elected Robert N. Irons, of the Wallace & Tiernan Company, president at a recent meeting. Other officers chosen were: vice-president, Paul Roder, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc.; secretary, Ted Miller, Borden Company, and treasurer, John H. Hinse, Fellows Medical Manufacturing Company.

WHEN YOU EXPLORE CHEMICAL POSSIBILITIES



THE LOGICAL WAY TO START



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Drug Plant Sanitation Recommendations

—Continued from page 7

materials impervious to gnawing, rotting, warping, etcetera. These should be used in such a manner as to form an unbroken surface around the entire building and should extend far enough below and above ground to prevent the entry of rodents.

Entering pipes, wiring, etcetera, should be sealed with concrete or metal, and doors and windows should be flashed to prevent either direct entrance of rodents or entrance by gnawing. Broken glass or wire embedded in the concrete may be used where indicated. It is recognized that in spite of all precautions in building construction, it is impossible to prevent all entry of rodents with merchandise. Even with a well constructed plant, rodents may enter occasionally through doors when bulky shipments are being loaded or unloaded.

Basements should be constructed of materials impervious to rats and mice, and precautions taken to prevent the entrance of rodents through dead spaces between walls, floors, etcetera. Floor-drains or other openings, such as ventilators, should be covered with gratings sufficiently fine and strong to prevent entry of rats and mice.

The next consideration is to deprive rodents of means of existence in the event of their casual entry into the building. To this end, dark corners should be reduced to a minimum. Constant vigilance is necessary to prevent harborages from developing where obsolete or temporarily unused equipment must be stored, or in any part of a plant or its adjoining office which has false walls or ceilings. As far as is practicable, materials on which rodents normally feed should be stored in metal or metal lined bins or containers, or in rodent proof rooms, and of equal importance, access to water should be eliminated in so far as possible.

All of the above precautions, while relatively easy to take into consideration in the construction of a new plant, may be difficult to accomplish in rendering an old building rodent resistant. An application of the principles enumerated above, however, should be undertaken and then steps should be taken to destroy any existing rodent population by poisoning, trapping, or fumigation if applicable.

Protection Against Insects

Protection against insect contamination presents a much more difficult problem than that presented by rodents. The complete prevention of entrance is well nigh an impossibility, both because of the small size of insects and because they may gain entrance in the form of eggs, pupae, or larvae. Screening is reasonably effective in keeping out mature insects, such as flies, beetles, moths, etcetera, but complete screening is not always feasible for an entire plant, and in many localities is not indicated.

Roaches and water bugs are particularly troublesome because of the insidiousness of their means of gaining access to the plant. Packaging materials and glued cartons, as well as certain drugs in bales, boxes, barrels, etcetera, are frequently a significant means of entry. Cleanliness of floors and walls and of utensils, particularly around washing tanks, is the best preventive.

Proper installation of equipment is essential to reduce to a minimum the possibility of providing nesting places for insects. Areas behind switch and fuse boxes are especially favored by roaches. The elimination of moisture in inaccessible locations that may provide a breeding place for insects is of primary importance. Pyrethrum and other insecticides relatively harmless to higher

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Announcement

THE DIETZ LABORATORIES, INCORPORATED
Temporary Location, 2133 Franklin Ave.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
have purchased the assets and going business of

CHARLES H. DIETZ, INC.

THE HIGHLY SPECIALIZED MEDICINAL AND VETERINARY TABLET MANUFACTURING SERVICE, INCLUDING PRIVATE FORMULA WILL BE CONTINUED WITHOUT INTERRUPTION

The sales policy, largely responsible for the growth of Chas. H. Dietz, Inc., will remain unchanged.

"SERVICE MANUFACTURING ONLY. NEVER IN COMPETITION WITH THOSE WE SERVE"

Operations will continue under the personal direction of Elmer C. Flint, President of Chas. H. Dietz, Inc., since 1938, with an enlarged technical staff of graduate licensed Pharmaceutical Chemists, all specialists in the manufacture of medicinal and veterinary tablets.

Pilot plant facilities for original development work in cooperation with your own research department.

A complete packaging and finishing department will be installed in our new building for those requiring this service and arrangements can be made for case storage and shipping direct to your customers.

Watch for the announcement of the location of our new building and the opening of our new laboratory which will be one of the largest and best equipped exclusive tablet manufacturing plants in the middle West.

THE DIETZ LABORATORIES, INCORPORATED
Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists Since 1931
"IF IT CAN BE MADE INTO A TABLET, WE CAN MAKE IT"

forms of animal life are often successfully employed in eliminating these insect pests.

Floors, Walls and Ceilings

The floors, walls and ceilings of all rooms in which crude drugs or chemicals or materials in a semi-finished state are stored, or in which manufacturing and finishing operations are carried on, should be of such construction as to be easily cleaned, and should be kept clean and in good repair. Where floors are equipped with drains, they should be supplied with proper traps and such floors should be properly constructed to insure drainage.

Lighting should be adequate to insure good housekeeping. All parts of the building should be well ventilated, special attention being given to the requirements of various departments. Adequate toilet facilities should be provided. The rooms should be conveniently located, well lighted, and well ventilated.

The facilities should be kept clean and in good condition. Spitting on the floor or in corners should be prohibited. Hand washing equipment should be readily accessible and personnel should be instructed to wash their hands before returning to their jobs. These hand washing facilities should preferably (where building codes permit) be so located that their use can be supervised. Hot and cold water, soap and individual sanitary towels should be available. Proper waste receptacles for towels should be provided. In addition to these wash room facilities which are a part of the building, in many departments it may be desirable to have other units for hand washing, so that the employee may be in a position to wash his or her hands readily when soiled or when changing from one process to another.

Water Supply

The water should meet all the requirements of potable water. The supply should be adequate and under adequate pressure. Any water other than potable water should have pipe lines marked and any outlets marked to indicate that it is not potable, and no potable water line should be equipped with a valve which would ever permit nonpotable water to flow therein. Sanitary water fountains should be well placed in various departments and should be kept clean and in good working condition.

Where food is prepared or served such facilities should meet all of the sanitary requirements of the health authorities having jurisdiction over the area in which the plant is situated.

If simply a room for eating lunch is made available, particular attention should be given to prompt removal of all waste and suitable disposal thereof. Cooperation of the employee should be insisted upon to prevent the attraction of roaches and rodents with subsequent extension to other parts of the building. It is not desirable that employees eat at their working posts, unless the operation cannot be left unattended.

Ideal conditions for animals require a separate area for their quarters. All rooms, cages and exercise pens should be so constructed as to permit frequent cleaning. Special precautions should be taken in the storage of food for animals.

Watering devices should be so placed that when splashed out the water will not mix with food or excreta. A consistent effort should be made to eliminate flies and other insects.

Good Housekeeping

It is recommended that the responsibility for good housekeeping be well defined. A trained good housekeeping committee, or its equivalent, should make periodic inspections and have adequate managerial support, and be supplemented if advisable by the employement of professional sanitary engineers. Such inspection should include cupboards, closets, employees' lockers and other obscure places, to be sure that no unprotected materials attractive to rodents and insects are being left in them.

(a) Clean and dry storage space and facilities for stored materials, both crude and finished, are essential.

(b) The prompt cleaning and storage of equipment, utensils and apparatus contribute greatly to the avoidance of contamination.

(c) An ample force of conscientious janitors and janitresses is a requisite. Such a force can be created only by careful supervision, training and carefully planned schedules for cleaning.

(d) Proper and ample cleaning facilities should be provided, such as soap, water, disinfectants, mops, scrubbing brushes, brooms, vacuum cleaners, hose and drains. Proper sewage and waste disposal must be available.

(to be continued)

Dixon Leaves Armstrong Cork

L. J. Dixon, Philadelphia district salesman of the glass and closure division of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., has retired after forty-three years active service with the division.

Sharples Appoints Pope To Chicago Sales Staff

Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, has added Dr. Frank B. Pope to the staff of its Chicago sales office. Dr. Pope, who was formerly associated with the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, will be assigned to a territory consisting of North Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio.

Reese Joins Fergusson

The Alex C. Fergusson Company, chemicals, Philadelphia, has appointed Robert M. Reese director of its sanitation division. Mr. Reese, who was formerly associated with Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., will devote his efforts to the promotion of sanitary chemicals in the industrial field.

American Organic Chemical Producing Salicyl Alcohol

The American Organic Chemical Corporation, affiliate of the Stanetal Corporation, Linden, N. J., has commenced production of salicyl alcohol in commercial quantities.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The market showed little inclination to arouse from the torpor which has gripped it for the past several weeks, and trading continued to be light, and limited to small quantities in most cases. Price movements were relatively few and narrow in scope, but were sufficient to keep the trend in an upward direction, and the index for the week was 209.0. This was an advance of 7.6 points over the previous week's 201.4, and a considerable increase over the 198.1 registered a month ago, but still did not approach the index of 258.5 recorded for the corresponding week last year.

With the domestic collecting season nearing its close, there seemed to be no doubt that collections are off this year and that sales are down sharply. Information from primary gathering centers estimates collections to be down 50 percent. Information from primary markets also indicates that English interests have been buying crude drugs against at least two import licenses granted by the British government and that a stronger tone has been lent to the market by the apparent easing of the stringent British import control over such items.

Medicinal botanicals experienced a series of price fluctuations during the week, with imported angelica root, black haw root bark and echinacea root closing stronger. Lobelia herb and Peru balsam were also stronger. Copaiba balsam of the USP grade and pleurisy root were easier, as were fringetree bark and Portuguese laurel leaves. So were both Chilean and French marjoram.

Price changes in the market for condimental materials were mostly on the down side, although black and white pepper and both Portuguese and Spanish paprika were much stronger. Dutch caraway seed and Turkish poppy seed were also stronger, as were Madagascar cloves. Declines were registered for Syrian anise, French celery seed, both Italian and Moroccan coriander seed and Persian cumin seed. Brown and yellow Montana mustard seed were easier, as was Oriental mustard and Nicaraguan sesame seed. So were number three Jamaica ginger, Siauw and broken West Indian mace, and all varieties of nutmegs. Distant futures quotations for black pepper were down, despite the rise in spot prices and nearby futures quotations.

Balsams

Copaiba—The USP grade was variously quoted by different sources at prices ranging from 60c. to 66c. per pound, some 5c. per pound under the previous market quotations in some sources.

Peru—This material was definitely stronger from a price point of view, having moved up some 10c. per pound above quotations of the previous week. The range of quotations varied from 85c. to $1.05 per pound between different suppliers.

Barks

Blackhaw Root Bark—While the price of this material softened slightly in certain southern areas, the New York market firmed and an advance of 5c. per pound was reported. This brought the range of current quotations to 80c. to 82c. per pound New York. Consumers in the south were reported to be paying 72c. per pound to local dealers for this material.

Cinchona Bark—This material was unchanged in price last week. It was a market, however, that was characterized by rather slow trading. Some 202 bags were imported from Porto Barriso. Exports of cinchona bark from the Philippine Republic were reported to be gaining, in that such shipments advanced from a negligible amount in 1947 to 30,000 kilograms, valued at 44,000 pesos during the first quarter of 1948.

Fringetree—The New York market on this material was some 8c. per pound under former levels, as the market eased. This brought the current quotations down to a range of 45c. to 47c. per pound. The southern market was in close agreement with the New York on this item, quoting 45c. per pound.

Beans

Vanilla—No further information was available on the New York market last week with reference to the price situation for Bourbon beans, and repeated reports were received regarding the estimated shortness of the Mexican crop. Various estimates as to the extent of the crop in Mexico were circulating through the trade, but the consensus of opinion seemed to place the crop at about 300,000 pounds, in comparison with a crop slightly over 500,000 pounds last season. In the meantime, the local market was described as quiet, with prices holding at former levels. Imports received at New York last week included 87 cases of vanilla beans from Vera Cruz, and 22 cases from Antwerp.

Berries

Cubeb — Trading was comparatively light in this item and essentially confined to jobbing quantities, but the price structure was maintained at levels prevailing over recent weeks.

Sloe—This material was maintained at a steady rate of trading, with prices firm in the range of 39c. to 40c. per pound in bags.

Flowers

Calendula—These flowers were still being offered by different dealers under a wide range of prices, varying from 50c. to 85c. per pound. Whether or not the range would show any narrowing in the near future was a matter of conjecture.

Saffron—Imports last week were confined to 4 cases from Gothenburg. Prices on Mexican material were maintaining their higher level of the previous week in the range of $1.35 to $1.40.

Gums

Tragacanth—The New York market for this material was firm, and prices were held unchanged. Exports of this item from Iran to the USSR during the two months period ended January 20, 1948, totaled 335 metric tons, valued at 12,142,000 rials, equivalent to $373,600.

Herbs and Leaves

Horehound—Southern dealers were reported to be offering this herb at 15c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Black haw root bark, 5c. per lb.
Echinacea root, 5c. per lb.
Lobelia herb, 10c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 10c. per lb.

Other Articles

Angelica root, imported, 2c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¾c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, spot, ½c. per lb.
futures, 1½c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, 3c. per lb.
Spanish, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 2c. per lb.
nearby futures, 1c. per lb.
white, spot, 5c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, spot, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Copaiba balsam, USP, 5c. per lb.
Fringetree bark, 8c. per lb.
Pleurisy root, 8c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Italian, ½c. per lb.
Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Persian, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, 2c. per lb.
West Indian, broken, 10c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, ½c. per lb.
French, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, brown, ½c. per lb.
yellow, ½c. per lb.
Oriental, ¾c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, distant futures, 33c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
209.0	201.4	198.1	258.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ending October 1
New York

Cassia, 74 bales; insect infested.
Chilies, 737 bags; live and dead insects; moldy.
Ergot of rye, 100 bags; not USP.
Mace, 20 cases; live and dead insects.
Marjoram leaves, 200 bags; filthy.
Nutmegs, 547 bags; moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 296 bags; moldy and insect bored.
Pimento, 71 bags; live and dead insects.
Rhubarb, 8 cases; filthy.
Turmeric fingers, 200 bags; live and dead insects; insect bored.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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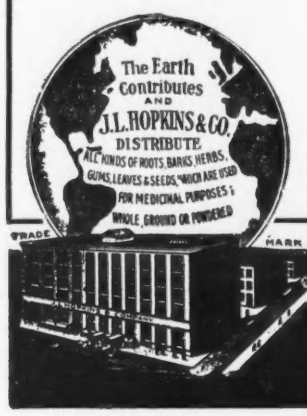
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per pound. Prices in New York ranged between 12c. to 15c. as quoted by different houses, but the general trend of prices as applied to the largest movements of material was such that most business was being done at 12c. The market was described as very quiet, but beginning to strengthen.

Laurel—Portugese leaves came down ½c. per pound in certain sections of the New York market last week. This brought the range of quotations to 7¼c. to 8c. per pound on this market.

Lobelia—The market in New York was a bit stronger on this item. Quotations on the herb were in the range of 75c. to 80c. per pound, with the 80c. quotations being firmly held and not likely to soften. The leaves of official NF quality were firm at 95c. per pound. In the south, some dealers were quoting the herb at 75c. England is reported to have been buying against at least two import licenses granted by the British government, an operation which has forced the market upward.

Marjoram — Chilean material came down ½c. per pound in some quarters, bringing the range of current quotations to 18c. to 20c. between different houses. The French material also was reduced by ½c., bringing the price spread on this item to 31½c. to 32½c. per pound. Prices for this French material in Los Angeles were reported as 35c. per pound.

Oregano—Portugese material was currently quoted in the New York market at 20c. to 20½c. per pound. Sicilian material at the same time brought 24c. to 24½c., and the Mexican 16½c. to 17c. It was further reported last week that Italian material could now be offered by at least one dealer at 16c. to 16½c. per pound.

Sage, Dalmatian — This material was firm on the New York market at 24c. to to 24½c. per pound, while quotations at Los Angeles stood firmly at 25c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems.

Savory—The French type of this material was firmly held in New York at prices of 18c. to 19c. per pound. The Los Angeles market, however, was quoting 25c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—The New York market on this item was quoted in the range of $1.05 to $1.10 per pound, while the Los Angeles market was quoted at 95c. in ton lots for material containing less than 12 percent stems.

Thyme—French material in bags was firm in New York at 21c. to 22c. per pound. The Los Angeles market quoted dried and clean material at 52c. per pound.

Roots

Angelica—Domestic material was firm in New York at 95c. to 98c. per pound, while the imported material ranged from 98c. to $1., up 2c. per pound from former levels. Meanwhile, it was reported that dealers in the south were selling to consumers, domestic root at 50c. per pound.

Culvers—A report direct from southern dealers stated that this item was being offered to local consumers at 45c. per pound. However, the New York market was firm on this item, and price quotations between different houses were spread over a 10c. range varying from 60c. to 70c.

Echinacea—On this item, there was also a considerable difference between material offered to consumers in the south, and the New York market. With southern material offered at 40c., the New York market actually became more firm as prices climbed 5c. per pound higher than former levels. This brought the price up to 50c. to 55c.

Ginseng—This material on the New York market firmed appreciably in recent weeks, and the advances brought quotations on the market to $18.50 per pound.

Helonias—The reported price being quoted in the southern market for this item was $1.85 per pound, but the New York market held firmly to former quotations of $1.77 to $1.82. Most business was being done at around $1.78 per pound.

Pleurisy—This material dropped in price some 8c. per pound to 25c. on the New York market, while the southern market was quoting 28c. Demand was small and there was little trading.

Seeds

Anise—The lone price change during last week came for Syrian seed, which was easier at 18½c. to 19c. per pound. All other varieties held at former levels in a steady market. Among imports re-

ceived at New York last week were 86 bags of Mexican seed from Vera Cruz.

Caraway—Dutch seed was stronger at 19¼c. to 19½c. per pound, despite a previous report that material was being offered for shipment at 18⅛c. Shipments of Dutch seed were arriving in this country at a good rate, with another 250 bags from Rotterdam reaching New York last week. Danish material held firm at former prices.

Celery—French seed was easier at 28c. to 28½c. per pound last week, while the Indian material held firm at the 23½c. to 24c. per pound quotation reported during the previous week.

Coriander—Both the Italian and Moroccan varieties were easier last week, while Argentine material held to the former price level of 5½c. to 6c. per pound. Italian seed was off ½c. to a price of 5½c. to 6c. per pound, while the Moroccan material dropped ¼c. to 6¾c. to 7c. per pound.

Cumin—Persian seed, the only variety being quoted on the local market, was somewhat easier last week, and was offered at 19c. to 19½c. on spot.

Mustard—Montana seed, both brown and yellow, and the Oriental variety were all on the decline side of the price column last week. New crop brown Montana seed was down ½c. to 6½c. to 7c. per pound, and the yellow variety declined to 12c. to 12½c. per pound. Oriental seed, still feeling the softening of demand previously reported, took another drop and closed the week at 5¾c. to 6c. per pound.

Poppy—Turkish seed was stronger on spot and was quoted at 14c. to 14½c. per pound. No changes were reported for Danish or Dutch seeds and futures remained at former levels.

Sesame—Hulled Nicaraguan seed was considerably easier last week and closed at 30c. to 30½c. per pound on spot. Recleaned hulled Chinese seed was reportedly offered at 23½c. to 24c. per pound, and recleaned yellow Turkish material was said to be coming into the market at 18½c. to 19c. per pound. All other varieties held firm in a quiet market.

Spices

Cassia—Quotations were reported unchanged in a firm market for all varieties last week.

Clove—Madagascar spice was stronger at 10c. to 10½c. per pound on spot last week, after the easing reported in the previous week. Futures quotations were also up, closing the week at 11c. to 11½c. per pound.

Ginger—The lone price change came for number three Jamaica spice last week, which was definitely easier at 26½c. to 27c. per pound on spot. The African ginger market was still reported to be quiet and all other varieties held to former quotations.

Mace—Price reductions for both Siauw and broken West Indian spice were reported last week, with the former declining 2c. to a level of $1.20 to $1.22 per pound on spot, and the latter taking a 10c. price dip to close at $1 to $1.15 per pound on spot. The reduction in the broken West Indian material was somewhat expected following the easing of pale West Indian spice reported in the previous week. East Indian material held to the price level it has maintained for several weeks.

Nutmegs—Officials from Granada have again reduced the shipping price of nutmegs and have caused a further reduction in quotations on the local market. Spot prices for both West Indian and East Indian materials were down to 54c. to 55c. per pound last week, but the futures price held steady at the former level of 50c. to 51c. per pound.

Paprika—Both Spanish and Portuguese varieties were stronger last week, each gaining 3c. per pound in price. The Spanish spice closed the week at 44c. to 44½c. per pound on spot and the Portuguese materials was quoted at 33c. to 34c. per pound on spot. No activity was reported in the market for Chilean spice.

Pepper—Both black and white pepper were stronger during last week, with both varieties closing the week at 95c. to 96c. per pound. Nearby futures were quoted at 90c. to 92c. per pound, while distant futures were considerably easier at 56c. to 57c. per pound. The harvest has been started in India and material is expected to start arriving in this country shortly after the turn of the year, which throws some light on the easing of distant futures quotations.

Stocks of black pepper in licensed warehouses in New York on September 30 amounted to 3,426 bags of 140 pounds each. This total, a decline of 2,217 bags below the previous month, was the smallest recorded since December 31, 1947. Receipts of black pepper in licensed warehouses during September amounted to only 71 bags, while withdrawals were reported at 2,288 bags.

Obituaries

Dr. Joseph A. Ambler

Dr. Joseph A. Ambler, organic chemist at the southern regional research laboratory since 1943, and an employee of the Department of Agriculture for thirty-one years, died in New Orleans on October 6. He was fifty-nine years old.

Reid L. Carr

Reid L. Carr, president and a director of the Columbian Carbon Company, New York, and of six subsidiary corporations, died October 7 at his home in New York of a heart attack. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Carr had been counsel and secretary of the Columbian Carbon Company for many years before assuming the presidency in 1940. He was also president and a director of the Columbian Fuel Corporation, the Coltexo Corporation, Southern Carbon Company, Southern Gas Line, Inc., Pineville Gas Company and the Magnetic Gas Company. He was also a director of the Peerless Carbon Black Company, Carbon Black Export, Inc., Interstate Natural Gas Company, and many other organizations.

Dr. William F. Hand

Dr. William F. Hand, state chemist of Mississippi and vice-president and dean emeritus of the school of science of Mississippi State College, died September 25 at his home near the college campus. He was seventy-four years old.

Dr. Horace T. Herrick

Dr. Horace T. Herrick, one of the country's leading authorities on industrial utilization of agricultural commodities and special assistant since January 1, 1946, to the chief of the bureau of agriculture, died October 7 at his home in Washington. He was sixty-one years old.

Dr. Herrick's retirement from the department had been announced just five days before his death. He had been associated with the bureau for twenty-two years, having first entered government service in 1926. His first assignment was as head of the bureau of chemistry's color and farm wastes division, and from 1935 to 1939 he headed the industrial farm products research division.

In 1933 he was named assistant chief of the bureau of agricultural and industrial chemistry and in that posiiton was in charge of planning, building and staffing the four large regional research laboratories. From 1942 until 1946 he was director of the northern regional laboratory, Peoria, Ill., and for the past two years had been serving as special assistant to the chief of the bureau.

William B. Lawson

William B. Lawson, a director of the Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, and president and treasurer of its subsidiary, Ferro Chemical Corporation, died September 29 when he was thrown from a horse while fox hunting.

Mr. Lawson spent the first twenty-five years of his business life with the International Nickel Company. He resigned as director of sales for the company in 1930 to join the Harshaw Chemical Company as a vice-president and director.

Mr. Lawson left Harshaw in 1940 to establish W. B. Lawson, Inc., dealer in industrial chemicals, oils and nonferrous metals. He became affiliated with the Ferro organization when his own firm was merged with Ferro Chemical.

Charles H. Swift

Charles H. Swift, chairman of the board of Swift & Co., meat packer, Chicago, died September 30 at his home in that city. He was seventy-five years old.

Mr. Swift was a son of the founder of the company, and entered the business as a young man. He was elected a director in 1907 and was named vice-president in 1909. At the time of his death he had been associated with the company for fifty-four years.

Gerald A. Drinkhard, president of the Drinkhard Chemical Company, Buffalo, N. Y., died October 4 in that city. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Drinkhard had been associated with the Feeding Corporation of America before founding the industrial chemicals company in 1932.

Wayne D. Harrison, New England representative of the H. Kohnstamm Company, food colorings and flavorings firm, New York, died October 5 in Boston. He was forty-seven years old.

James A. Hayes, retired plant manager of the American Viscose Company, died October 1 at his home in Boothbay Harbor, Me.

Arthur Humphreys, vice-president of the Humphreys Paint Company, Rochester, N. Y., died recently in that city. He was forty-seven years old.

Max B. Kaesche, sales manager of the New York office of the Sandoz Chemical Company, died recently at his home in that city. He was fifty-two years old.

Matthew R. Rosse, export manager of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, New York, died October 6 in Mountainside hospital, Montclair, N. J. He was fifty years old.

Percival P. Tillinghast, Cleveland district sales manager of the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, died October 3 in Cleveland. He was sixty-eight years old.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

A softening in the price structure for both essential oils and aromatic chemicals was noted last week. Twelve oils and two aromatics declined in price, and there were no advances in either group. This brought the weekly price index down to 110.3, a decline of 1.6 from the previous week.

These declines came as a contradiction to some statements that business had in recent weeks gone on the upturn. Some sellers said they had noticed improvement in sales volume and others said there had been a firmer tendency noted on prices. Still, there were others who said they could see no changes for the better. Some sections of the trade stated that Christmas buying was already evident and others said they expected it to start shortly. What proportions it might eventually reach was hard to say, but there were some sellers who were optimistic about the season's prospects. Those who sell flavors and materials for use in perfumes and toiletries were beginning to give particular attention to Christmas sales.

This was the new crop season for a number of products, and they were being watched closely to determine what trend prices would take. Generally speaking, it was still a bit early to judge how business would go, but in a few weeks market men felt they would be able to form pretty clear ideas.

The new dill crop was in but prices remained steady last week. The trade, however, was watching it closely, for supply houses in New York remembered the difficult conditions in which they found themselves last winter when there was little of this material on the market and prices went higher and higher every week.

The mint oils were also being watched carefully. The peppermint crop was coming in and for the week the oil was down slightly in price, but that was considered only a fluctuation and a few weeks would probably have to elapse before the trade could more clearly determine what would happen to the product.

Spearmint showed some softening, as it had been doing for several weeks. Still, sellers wanted to wait and see before they would definitely give opinions on the future of the oil.

Supplies in general were good, but there was still something to be desired as far as demand went. Imports were holding up well, except for a few items.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Citronellol, 25c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 10c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum oil, 4c. per lb.
Orange oil, California, 5c. per lb.
Florida, 25c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, $1 per lb.
Pennyroyal oil, imported, 10c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 5c. per lb.
Pinenecdle oil, Siberian, 10c. per lb.
Sassafras oil, domestic, 10c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 25c. per lb.
Turpentine oil, rectified, NF, 5c. per lb.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 50c. per lb.
Wormseed oil, 10c. per lb.
Ylang-ylang oil, second, 50c. per lb.
Third, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
110.3	111.9	113.1	151.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—One house in New York last week announced a price of 95c. a pound for this material, which was 5c. above the highest price previously listed. The lower figure on the range remained at 76c., however. There were no changes reported in the price structure for the Russian, which stayed at $3.25 to $3.75. The Chinese was available for reasonable ordering, and since it was priced so much lower than the Russian, it was naturally coming in for greater favor among buyers. Some sources said they did not know where to obtain any of the Russian oil, but others said there was some available, although not very much.

Citronella—Despite reports that the foreign market was firming up a bit on price, there were no changes reported in the price structure of this oil in New York during the week past. Supply and demand were in balance.

Coriander—The price of this item was still $34 to $40 a pound last week in New York, but there was not a great deal of it on the market. Some supply houses were not especially eager to handle the item because the price made sales difficult. Stocks were available at the source but price was against any heavy buying.

Dill—This material was still in a fairly quiet position during the past week. There had been some recent fluctuations in the price of the weed oil, but last week quotations showed no change from the previous period. The season of the new crop was here, and buyers and sellers alike were watching the market to see what the price trend would be.

Lemongrass—This material had been quoted at $1.25 a pound on the low side of the range, but last week one house announced a new price of $1.20 and another dropped even under that, to $1.15. Some factors considered that figure quite low and were not willing to entertain business at less than $1.30. Demand remained good and supplies were reported to be adequate.

Ocotea Cymbarum—One seller last week announced a price of 48c. a pound for this item, which was 4c. under the figure last quoted. Prices as low as this were not general, however, and one house said that 52c. was the very best it could do. Demand was said to be none too great because artificial sassafras from Japan was available, and some buyers preferred to take that.

Orange—The Florida oil had been listed at $1 a pound, but last week one house in New York dropped its price to 85c. and another went down to 75c. The lower price was considered to be a bit too low for some sellers to be interested in and they were inclined to place their figure somewhat higher. Supplies were reported to be at good levels, and demand ran fair or better, but was not what it had been a few months back when the soft drink bottling industry was running at full tilt and consuming large quantities of the item. There had been some reports that the Florida crop was damaged by the recent hurricane that swept that state, but last week's softening of the price picture indicated that the essential oil producers were not affected.

The California oil dropped on the New York market last week from $1.45 to $1.[illegible] but the others were unchanged as to price. The Messina was still difficult to obtain from some sources. It was said that some houses were not stocking the material because the relatively high cost had caused it to lose favor among buyers.

Patchouli—The range for this item continued to be extremely wide during the past week, but that was not causing any surprise in trade circles. Type of oil and point of origin were still heavy factors in establishing price. A new price of $[illegible] a pound was reported, as compared to the previous low of $7.50. The high price continued to be $18. Supplies were reported to be adequate but there was not any considerable interest in buying.

Pennyroyal—The imported material went down 10c. a pound on the New York market during the period under review. This drop brought the price to $[illegible]. Stocks were reported to be at fair level but there was not any great amount of the item on the market. This was causing a serious pinch, however, because demand was not particularly strong. With the passing of the season for manufacturing insect repellents, the demand for the item was naturally not so great as it had been during the Summer.

Peppermint—A reduction of 5c. a pound was noted for the natural oil last week. Some sources felt this was a bit on the low side, but the new crop was beginning to come in and it was expected that there might be some fluctuations until general market conditions settled down. Reports on the size of the crop and its expected yield had varied during the past few weeks, but as of last week it seemed pretty well established that the crop was average and that there was no cause for alarm unless there should be a heavy export business. That, it was said, would probably drain a great deal of the material off the domestic market and cause shortages here, but it still was anybody's guess as to just how much of the oil foreign countries would want and how much they would be able to pay for. The price range of the natural material, as recently established, was $7.25 to $7.75. The redistilled USP was unchanged at $7.[illegible] to $8.10.

Petitgrain—There were no price changes reported for this material dur-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

the past week. The American Consulate at Asuncion reported that during the first seven months of 1948 there were 75,038 kilograms of this material exported from Paraguay. This was a decrease of 77 percent from the exports of the corresponding period of 1947. In the month of July of this year, there were 2,000 kilograms exported. Shipments for that month alone were 61 percent under exports for the corresponding month in the previous year.

Pineneedle—The Siberian oil was reported to be coming in from Russia in fair quantities. Demand in this country was said to be about corresponding. During the week one New York house announced a price of $2.65 a pound, which was 10c. under that previously quoted.

Sassafras—A decrease of 10c. a pound was noted for the natural, domestic, USP XIII during the past week. This brought the lowest price available down to $1.80. Some houses felt this was a little low, and for their own part placed quotations somewhat above that. Demand was reasonably good and supplies were said to be sufficient to accommodate normal ordering.

Spearmint—New crop influences during the past week were said to have boosted stocks of this material with the result that there was a softening in the price structure. There had been such a tendency off and on for several weeks past. One handler of the item reported a figure of $5.25, which was 25c. lower than that previously listed.

Turpentine — The rectified NF came down by 5c. a pound last week on the market in New York. This brought the low side of the range down to 30c. Supply was reported to be good and demand was being felt at routine levels.

Wormseed—This material had been listed at $3.75 a pound, but last week one house in New York offered it at $3.70 and another went under that figure to $3.65. Supplies were sufficient to accommodate all normal ordering. There was not a heavy demand for the item but what there was was at steady levels.

Ylang Ylang—Both the second and third came down in price during the week past. The first and the Bourbon, however, remained firm. The second dropped from $7 to $6.50 and the third showed a reduction from $3.50 to $3.25. In general, supply and demand were about in balance.

Intermediates

Acetophenone—Demand for this item continued to be reasonably good on the New York market during the past week, and supplies were sufficient to accommodate it. The range was still unchanged at $1.50 to $1.85.

Benzophenone—This material was coming in for a good demand on the New York market and stocks of it were said to be at sufficiently high levels to take care of orders promptly. There were no changes reported in the price range.

Benzyl Acetate—Prices held to their former levels for this item during the past week. Demand was good but in some sections of the trade it was said that supplies were not at as high levels as sellers wanted to see them.

Benzylidin Acetone—This material was coming in for only small attention during the week. Supplies of it were said to be sufficient to accommodate normal ordering, but there was not a great call being felt for the goods. Prices held firm and unchanged.

Citronellol—A new price of $3.25 was received for this material during the week. This was 25c. under the price previously quoted. Demand was reported to be running at rather strong levels, and there was said to be ample material available.

Coumarin — This material had been quoted at $3 for some time, but last week another price of $3.10 was received to establish a high-of-the-range figure. The item had been in short supply for some time, but recently it was reported easing up. Stocks last week were said to be sufficient to accommodate the demand but some sections of the trade said that there was not a great call for the product.

Diethyl Phthalate—The high side of the range advanced from 50c. to 53c. last week, but there were no changes in the low figure of 36c. Demand was light, but since there were no great stocks of it on the market the position of the item was still comfortable.

Diphenyl Oxide—Demand for this item was reported to be reasonably good during the past week, and the stocks of it were of sufficient proportion to accom-

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modate the demand comfortably. Prices held to their previous levels.

Hydroxycitronellal—The soap and perfume makers were still giving the bulk of the orders for this material during the past week. It was not moving in any great quantities however. What demand for it there was could be generally satisfied promptly, for stocks, although not at high levels, were sufficient for the conditions existing in the market.

Isobornyl Acetate — Supplies were reported to be at good levels during the period under review, but sellers said that they were not able to move the product in any great quantities. With only a mild interest apparent in buying, the price structure showed no immediate signs of changing.

Linalool—The ex bois de rose was said to be in fair supply, but the demand for it was not very great. Pricewise, it remained unchanged and showed no indications of undergoing any revisions in the immediate future.

Nerolin—This material was quiet on the New York market last week. Recently, it had shown some tendency to fluctuate as to price, but that tendency seemed to have played itself out after having only minor effects. Prices were unchanged at $1.70 to $2.10. Perfume manufacturers were doing most of the buying, but on an overall volume basis the material was not moving in any great quantities. There was sufficient of it on the market to accommodate normal orders.

Octyl Alcohol — Demand for the perfumers' grade was not great but there was enough of the item on the market to satisfy ordinary demands. There were no price changes reported.

Phenylethyl Acetate — Supplies of this item were said to be at about fair levels last week. The demand for it was not at especially high levels. Pricewise, there were no changes reported.

Phenylethyl Alcohol—Only one figure, $1.50, had previously been available for this item, but last week a new high-of-the-range figure of $1.70 was reported. The material was said to be in very good demand and stocks were reported to be sufficient to meet it.

Vanillin—A drop in the price of the ex eugenol was noted in New York last week. The material came down from $4.50 a pound to $4. Because of its higher price, this product was not selling so well as the lignin and the ex guaicol.

Fritzsche Bros. Quarter Century Club Growing

Fred L. Hilbert, in charge of replacement research for Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, who was recently inducted into the company's Quarter of a Century Club, is the fifth to join the club this year. His membership is the thirty-eighth since the inception of the club.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Announcements of November 1 increases on a variety of pigments featured activity in the market for protective coatings last week. Among the materials affected were chrome colors, molybdate orange, American vermillion and zinc yellow. Other developments included a rise in imported casein and declines for sebacate plasticizers and tricresyl phosphate.

Two pigment manufacturers advanced CP grades of chrome green 1½ cents per pound, effective November 1. Their quotations on chrome orange, chrome yellow and zinc yellow will go up 2 cents on that date. At the same time, one of these makers, also announced November 1 increases of 2 cents, 4½ cents and 2 cents on reduced chrome greens, American vermillion and molybdate orange, respectively. Other producers of these colors did not immediately go along, but it was expected that they would do so shortly in view of the high prices prevailing on lead and zinc metals.

Both natural and synthetic resins were quiet. However, conditions in the former market was said to have shown considerable improvement during the past year. Interest in alkyds was sluggish, due possibly to a general belief in further declines. Calcutta and New York shellac centers were very firm.

Dibutyl and dicapryl sebacates were lowered 3¼ cents and 6 cents per pound, respectively, because of a decrease in raw materials costs. Dimethyl sebacate was unaffected by the move. At the same time, one manufacturer of the coaltar grade of tricresyl phosphate reduced quotations 3 cents to 3½ cents per pound. At press time, one producer continued to maintain higher listings, resulting in a range for this plasticizer.

New York quotations on imported casein went up ¾ cent to 1 cent per pound. The advance was attributed mainly to a large Japanese inquiry in the Argentine. Domestic casein was steady. However, interest in this country was almost completely lacking. Chemically-isolated soybean protein stabilized at lower levels following recent declines.

Of added interest during the week was the report of the Chemical and Health Products Branch that a shortage of paints and varnishes still exists in Egypt. Additional requirements resulting from new construction now underway in Cairo and Alexandria is expected to maintain a steady market for some time. The United Kingdom has been the leading supplier.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., ¾c. to 1c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, D, E, 10c. per 100 lbs.
F, 15c. per 100 lbs.
G, H, I, K, M, N, WG, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, H, 6c. per 100 lbs.
I, K, 15c. per 100 lbs.
M, N, 10c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 2c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, ¼c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Dibutyl sebacate, 3¼c. per lb.
Dicapryl sebacate, 6c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, WG, 3c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
210.2	210.2	210.2	181.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—The Bureau of Census reported August shipments of powder, flake and paste at 1,857,000 pounds, compared with 1,499,000 pounds in July and 933,000 pounds in August of last year. Aggregate shipments for the first eight months of 1948 amounted to 9,657,000 pounds, opposed to 12,211,000 pounds during the January-August period of 1947.

Blue, Alkali—In excellent supply, this pigment material received fair consuming interest during the past week. Prices remained firm.

Blue, Celestial—The supply position remained good. Calls were moderate. The price structure was maintained.

Blue, Iron—Inventories of Chinese, Milori and Prussian blues continued ample. Consuming inquiry was moderate. Listings remained on a par with former levels.

Blue, Methyl Violet Toner—This section was without appreciable change during the week. Stocks were adequate. Demand was normal. Quotations held firm.

Blue, Peacock—In moderate demand, this material was favored with a plentiful supply position. Prices remained on a par with former listings.

Blue, Victoria Toner—Producers reported good supplies and fair demand during the period under review. The price structure was without variance.

Blue, Violet Toner—Availability of this pigment material continue excellent. Calls were said to be moderate. Prices remained stable.

Green, Chrome—Two manufacturers of the CP grades announced 1½c. per pound increases, effective November 1. At the same time, one of these makers, also a factor in reduced chrome greens, raised these pigments 2c. as of the same date. Other suppliers did not immediately follow suit, but it was expected that they would do so shortly in view of the higher price of lead metal. Meanwhile, interest was described as fair and supplies were called excellent.

Green, Malachite—Good stocks of both tungstic and molybdic grades were reported during the week. Demand was moderate. Prices were firm.

Green, Phthalocyanin Toner—Inventories were narrow, largely because of the persisting shortage of phthalic anhydride. Demand was still considerably greater than current production, but at least one maker indicated that the situation might return to normal by the end of the year. Listings were unchanged.

Lithopone—Sluggish demand from paint manufacturers continued to produce easy supply conditions. Producers said that quantities were available to all buyers for immediate shipment. Earlier in the year, the material had been so tight that makers were compelled to limit customers to quota-basis quantities. Prices were stable. The Chemical and Health Products Branch reported that Sachtleben A-G, Germany, has been granted permission to double its production of lithopone in 1949 at its Homberg works. The plant will then be operating at more than 50 percent of capacity.

Orange, Chrome—Schedules of two makers will go up 2c. per pound on November 1, according to announcements last week. The new listing is quoted at 31½c. per pound. Other manufacturers took no action as of press time, but it was anticipated that they would go along soon. Inventories of the pigment, meanwhile, were heavy. Demand was fair.

Orange, Dinitroanilin Toner — Stocks continued narrow because of the scarcity of betaoxynaphthoic acid. Although demand was still ahead of output, at least one maker reported that conditions were on their way toward normalcy, with expectations of balance by the end of the year. Prices were maintained.

Orange, Molybdate—Effective November 1, the price of this material will be 2c. per pound higher. Supply and demand, meanwhile, were without variance.

Red, Lithol Toners—Continued improvement in the supply position was reported during the week, with lithol toner in considerably better availability than lithol-rubin. Although demand for this and other BON-type pigments was still greater than output, there were indications that the situation might return to normal by the end of the fourth quarter. Prices held.

Red, Para Toner—Delays in shipments of this and other organic toners were reported to be on the wane. Buying was still ahead of production, but the general supply situation was said to be showing improvement. Normal conditions were expected by the end of 1948. Listings remained on a par with former levels.

Red, Toluidin Toner—Still in short supply last week, this pigment was said to be showing signs of easement. Calls were still too heavy to be accommodated by current production. However, delays in shipments were being cut down and there was a general expectation of a return to normalcy by the end of the year. Listings were maintained.

Red, Vermillion—On November 1, the price of the American grade will go up 4½c. per pound, according to annoucements last week. The pigment is currently quoted at 27c. per pound.

Yellow, Chrome—Two makers of this material during the week announced 2c. advances effective November 1. Other sellers did not immediately go along, but the move was considered inevitable in

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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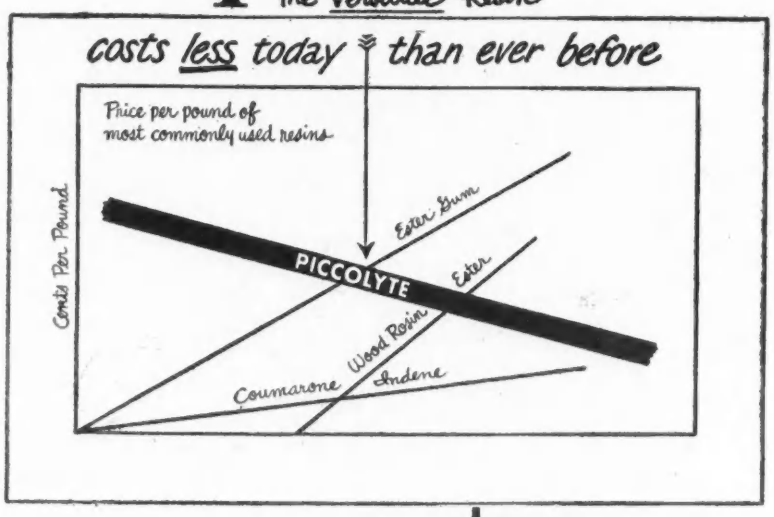

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view of the currently high quotation on lead metal. The new schedules will quote the material at 31½c. per pound. Supply-wise, excellent conditions prevailed. Demand was fair.

Yellow, Zinc—Advances of 2c. per pound were posted by two makers last week, effective November 1. Other manufacturers did not follow suit immediately, but it was expected that they would go along soon because of the higher price on zinc metal.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes—Importations during the period under review totaled 3,901 tons of barytes from Walton. The market was otherwise without change.

China Clay—The market position of this material exhibited no fluctuation last week. Supply, demand and price remained at former levels.

Fuller's Earth—Firm prices prevailed in this section, as demand continued steady and supplies were reported ample.

Magnesium Silicate—Operations of a new producer eased the domestic talc situation slightly during the past week. However, it was pointed out that the overall position of inventories was still very much on the short side. Imported talcs, primarily used in the cosmetics and rubber industries, were available in good quantities. Listings were maintained.

Mica—Conditions in the market for this material were without feature during the week. Arrivals were reported at 223 cases of mica from Rio de Janeiro.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—Listings were maintained last week in the wake of previous reductions. Competition among producers continued keen. Buying interest remained sluggish, possibly anticipation of further reductions. Of interest in this connection was the downward trend in the oils market. Prices of soybean oil for shipment have declined steadily during the past few weeks, apparently induced by indications of a bumper crop. In view of the speculative nature of that market, there were few who were willing to predict the course of quotations when the crop is in full production at the end of this month. Nevertheless, barring unforeseen developments, there was little indication of any marked reaction in oils toward previously higher levels.

Ester Gums—Balanced conditions continued to prevail in this section last week. Prices were firm following recent increases on rosin esters.

Maleic Resins—Stability keynoted the market for these materials last week following earlier price adjustments. All-out production continued to be hampered by the persisting shortage of maleic anhydride.

Nitrocellulose — Quotations remained unchanged, as they have since last November. The ester-soluble material continued to range in price from 28c. to 35c. per pound. Spirit-soluble nitrocellulose commanded 34c. to 37c. per pound.

Phenolic Resins—Prices were maintained following last month's reductions by two makers. Supplies were readily available for all but cresylic-type resins.

Natural Resins

Trading in New York remained lax. However, dealers reported that the general condition of the market had vastly improved during the past year. In addition, they felt that present quotations, which are within striking range of competitive materials, would undoubtedly prove a spur to further interest. Last week saw the arrival of 35 bags of copal gum and 350 bags of dammar from Singapore and 160 bags of yacca from Adelaide.

Shellac—Continued stability featured the Calcutta and New York markets last week. Demand was said to be picking up. Supplies were reasonably good. Orange lacs, though hardly free, were available in sufficient quantities to meet all calls. Following are current prices:—Bleached, bonedry, 63½c. to 66c. per pound; bleached, refined, 73½c. to 76c.; lemon No. 1, 68c. to 69c.; lemon No. 2, 66c. to 67c.; superfine, 63c. to 64c., and TN, 60c. to 61c.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Interest remained slow, as supplies were reported adequate. Prices were maintained at 37c. to 38½c. per pound, carload; 37½c. to 39c.; l.c.l., and 35½c. to 37c., tanks.

Dibutyl Sebacate—Because of lower raw materials costs, listings on this plasticizer were lowered 3¼c. per pound during the week. Interest was said to be picking up, induced no doubt by the decline in prices. Following are current market quotations:—Carload, 64¼c.; l.c.l., 64¾c., and tanks, 62¾c. per pound.

Dicapryl Sebacate—A reduction of 6c. per pound was effected last week. Demand was reported on the upgrade. The new schedule calls for 59½c. per pound, carload; 60c. per pound, l.c.l., and 58c. per pound, tanks.

Diethyl Phthalate—Quotations on this plasticizer were firm last week at a range of 32c. to 34c. per pound. Consuming interest was listless. Supplies were ample.

Dimethyl Phthalate—There was no change in the market position of this material during the past week. Inventories were ample. Demand was weak. Prices remained firm at 26c. to 28c. per pound.

Dimethyl Sebacate—Despite decreases last week for other sebacate materials, this plasticizer continued at former levels. Stocks were adequate. The material was listed at a range of 71½c. to 73½c. per pound.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Schedules of one manufacturer of the coaltar grade were lowered 3c. to 3½c. per pound during the week. The move was announced as an effort to meet competition. As of late in the week, one producer continued to maintain higher quotations, resulting in the following market quotations:—Coaltar, carload, 43c. to 46½c. per pound, delivered; coaltar, l.c.l., 43½c. to 47c. per pound, delivered, and coaltar, tanks, 41½c. to 45c. per pound, delivered. The petroleum grade was unaffected by last week's price fluctuations.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—Importations during the past week totaled 4 cases of asbestos yarn from Liverpool. Market conditions were unchanged, short fibers continuing in good availability and long fibers remaining severely short.

Asphalt—Arrivals last week aggregated 67,506 barrels of asphalt from Willemstad.

Casein—Strength in the Argentine mar-

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ket, induced mainly by a Japanese inquiry for 1,200 tons of casein, forced up New York quotations on the imported material ¾c. to 1c. per pound. However, consuming interest in this country was still generally sluggish, although one dealer reported a continued increase in domestic business. Prices on domestic casein were maintained, but there was no buying. Argentine casein commanded 25¾c. to 26½c. per pound during the week, while the domestic product was listed at 30c. Arrivals last week totaled 3,460 bags of casein from Buenos Aires, Sydney and Montevideo. Also of interest was the report from the Chemical and Health Products Branch that Denmark will export to Italy $521,000 worth of casein under the terms of a trade agreement covering the period June, 1948, through May, 1948.

Meanwhile, the doleful picture of domestic production was again revealed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics last week in its August report. Dry casein production during that month was 925,000 pounds, a 70 percent decline from the 3,075,000 pounds produced a year earlier. This figure also represented a 41 percent decrease from the five-year average. August output was the lowest on record for the month in 25 years, except 1945. Production during the first eight months of this year aggregated 10,285,000 pounds, 59 percent below the 25,303,000 pounds manufactured during the corresponding period in 1947. Production for the 1948 January-August period was 41 percent below the five-year average.

Manufacturers' stocks of dry casein on August 31 were estimated at 3,590,000 pounds, a gain of 45 percent from a year earlier. Holdings on the same date in 1946 and 1945 were 4,120,000 pounds and 5,890,000 pounds, respectively.

Glue—Prices were maintained. Supplies of bone grades were in reasonably good availability. Hide grades were still scarce. Importations during the period under review totaled 2,397 bags of junk bones from Brisbane and Buenos Aires and 169 barrels of gluestock from Vera Cruz.

Gypsum—This section was without appreciable change during the past week. Arrivals during that period were reported at 268 bags and 5,500 tons of crude gypsum from Walton and Liverpool, respectively.

Soybean Protein—Following 2c. declines on the chemically-isolated grade on October 1, prices on this material were stable last week at lower levels. The reductions were attributed to lower raw materials costs and the expectation of a bumper crop. However, the mechanically-refined grade was unaffected by the change. Following are current quotations on both grades:—Chemically isolated, 40,000 pounds, works, 22c.; chemically isolated, 20,000 pounds, works, 22¼c.; chemically isolated, smaller lots, works, 22½c. to 26c.; mechanically refined, 40,000 pounds, works, 6 1/10c.; mechanically refined, 20,000 pounds, works, 6 3/10c., and mechanically refined, smaller lots, works, 6½c. per pound.

Naval Stores

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended October 8 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$8.00	$8.75
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.35	9.10
E	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.35	9.10
F	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	8.50	9.25
G	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.75	9.50
H	7.56	7.56	7.56	7.56	7.56	8.75	9.50
I	7.56	7.56	7.56	7.56	7.65	8.75	9.50
K	7.56	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.65	8.75	9.50
M	7.56	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.66	8.75	9.50
N	7.56	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.66	8.75	9.50
WG	7.69	7.70	7.63	7.63	7.66	8.75	9.50
WW	7.70	7.71	7.70	7.80	7.80	8.85	9.60
X	7.70	7.71	7.70	7.80	7.80	8.85	9.60
	Drums						
Sales	240	160	250	240	100		
Receipts	39	373	1,054	1,829	149		
Shipments			338	2,685	8		
Stocks	17,468	17,841	18,557	17,701	17,842		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (rct. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.) Friday	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		
Per gal	.38½	.39	.39	.39¼	.38¾	.45½	.56
Sales, bbls.	394	440	...	100	160		
Receipts, bbls.	98	447	618	170	172		
Shipments, bbls.	101	...	164	163	595		
Stocks, bbls.	13,612	14,059	14,513	14,520	14,097		

Town Joins Williams

C. K. Williams & Co., manufacturer of colors and fillers, Easton, Pa., has added Richard D. Town to its sales staff. Mr. Town will make his headquarters at the company's Cleveland office.

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Solids content	49–51%
Solvent	Petroleum Spirit
Viscosity	N-S
Color (Gardner)	9–12
Acid No. of solution	10–20
Pounds per gallon	7.5
Pigment compatibility	Fair
Air dry—setting time	Medium
Through dry	Fair
Hardness	Excellent
Gloss	Excellent
Gloss retention	Excellent
Color retention	Excellent
Water resistance	Excellent
Oil and gasoline resistance	Good
Weather resistance	Fair
Specific gravity (resin)	1.07
Phthalic anhydride (resin)	None
Rosin or derivatives	Present
Oil acids content	43%
Type of oil	Linseed

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Federal Paint and Resin Specifications Proposed

Four new proposed Federal specifications for resins and paints have been circulated by the Federal Specifications Board.

A specification was proposed for non-radioactive luminescent paint under the designation:— Paint-Luminescent; Daylight or Electric Lamp—Activated. This specification covers paint of the phosphorescent type in two classes designated as high initial brightness and as general purpose, and in two forms, either paste or liquid.

Composition is at the option of the manufacturer, but performence is clearly specified. Tests are specified for brightness, resistance on exposure to radiant energy and moisture, drying time and package stability. For each type of paint, a minimum duration of luminescence is specified in which the brightness is measured in microlamberts.

A proposed specification for Resin; Phenol-formaldehyde, Para-phenyl, was largely based on Army-Navy Aeronautical Specification AN-TT-R-271 (not including Amendment 1) and Navy Department Specification 52-R-10b. The specification is designed to cover one grade only of an oil soluble 100 percent phenolic resin, and specifies the particular physical constants, chemical characteristics, and resistance tests of the product wanted.

Another proposed specification covers Enamel-Undercoat; Interior, Tints and White. This specification is based on an examination of several current brands of enamel undercoat, and is intended to assure the purchase of a high quality product by government departments.

The required vehicle is a long oil alkyd and the percentage of pigment and nonvolatile vehicle are specified. In addition to working properties of the finished product, hiding power, daylight reflectance, fineness of grind, consistency, and specular gloss are specified.

A new proposed specification for Aluminum-pigment; Powder and Paste is based on the new tentative specification for these products by the American Society of Testing Materials, and embodies the usual physical and chemical tests made on such items.

Copies of these proposed specifications may be obtained from, and comments or constructive criticisms of them should be sent to E. F. Hickson, Chairman, Technical Committee on Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Related Materials, Federal Specifications Board, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C., by October 16.

Plasticizers 1947 Sales, Production Data Reported

Preliminary statistics on production and sales of plasticizers in 1947 have been reported by the United States Tariff Commission as follows, in pounds:—

CYCLIC	Production	Sales
Total	103,408,000	88,714,000
Phosphoric acid esters: Tricresyl phosphate	11,939,000	11,589,000
Phthalic anhydride esters, total	74,361,000	61,436,000
Dibutyl phthalate	21,743,000	18,192,000
Dicyclohexyl phthalate	2,577,000	2,511,000
Diethyl phthalate	8,040,000	5,772,000
Dimethyl phthalate[1]	1,760,000	1,989,000
All other[2]	40,241,000	32,972,000
All other cyclic plasticizers[3]	17,108,000	15,689,000
ACYCLIC		
Total	44,693,000	36,898,000
Lauric acid esters	1,271,000	1,136,000
Oleic acid esters, total	2,588,000	1,323,000
Diethylene glycol monooleate	663,000	376,000
Glyceryl mono-oleate[4]	151,000	74,000
All other[4]	1,774,000	873,000
Phosphoric acid esters[5]	3,144,000	2,395,000
Stearic acid esters, total	9,063,000	7,373,000
Butyl stearate	1,702,000	959,000
Glyceryl monostearate	4,541,000	3,883,000
All other[6]	2,820,000	2,531,000
All other acyclic plasticizers[7]	28,627,000	24,671,000
Grand total	148,101,000	125,612,000

[1] Includes dimethyl phthalate for use as an insect repellent.
[2] Includes phthalic anhydride esters of phenols, substituted cyclohexanols, fatty alcohols, monohydric alcohols, cellosolves, carbitols, and other dihydric alcohols and phthalyl glycolates.
[3] Includes amylnaphthalenes, toluenesulphonamides, synthetic camphor, methylphenol, polymerized styrene, coumarone-indene, abietic acid and benzoylbenzoic acid esters, and fatty acid esters of cyclic alcohols.
[4] Includes glyceryl trioleate and oleic acid esters of monohydric alcohols, glycols, and cellosolves.
[5] Includes phosphoric acid esters of monohydric alcohols and cellosolves.
[6] Includes stearic, monohydroxystearic, and chlorinated stearic acid esters of monohydric alcohols, glycerol, glycols, and cellosolves.
[7] Includes esters of acids such as adipic, citric, palargonic, proptonic, ricinoleic, sebacic, tartaric, acetylated acids, and others reacted with monohydric alcohols, glycols, glycerol, cellosolves, and other polyhydric alcohols. Plasticizers which are not esters include polyglycols and nitrogen-containing compounds.

Martin-Senour Company, paint manufacturer, Chicago, has reported that its air-marking plan will soon be launched with the painting of a maker on the roof of the company's plant.

Silicone News

DC

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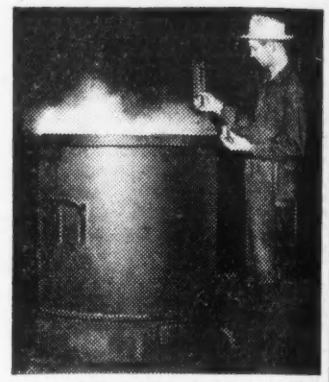
DC Antifoam A Saves Time and Reduces Fire Hazard in Cooking Resins



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DC Antifoam A permits continuous cooking of resins in processing paints and varnishes.

The cooking of resins in the paint and varnish industry can be a very hazardous operation. If the resin boils too hard and foams over the edges of the open kettles there is great danger of fire. This danger can be minimized by cooking the resins more slowly or by pulling the kettle off the burners whenever the resin threatens to boil over. These precautions naturally slow down production and require more man hours of labor.

The introduction of DC Antifoam A permits you to minimize that particular fire hazard and to increase your production schedules. The Boydell Brothers Co. of Detroit, Michigan, for example, found that this Dow Corning silicone defoamer enables them to cook varnishes safely and continuously at 500° to 600° F.

DC Antifoam A is generally effective in such very low concentrations that cost and danger of product contamination are negligible. In most applications, concentrations range from 20 to 200 parts per million. The Boydell Brothers Co. uses only a small fraction of an ounce of DC Antifoam A to 175 gallons of varnish.

DC Antifoam A is also used to kill foam in a wide variety of aqueous systems. A few representative applications include the processing of beet sugar, skim milk, tallow, wines, pharmaceuticals, lacquers, soaps, and latex emulsions. For more information about DC Antifoam A phone our nearest branch office or write for Catalog No. 83-Z.

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Bids Wanted

Acetylene, 78,750 cubic feet, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 210, October 27.

Aluminum sulphate, 3 tons, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25) invitation 265, October 12.

Anti-freeze, denatured alcohol, 3,024 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (Kansas City 8, Mo.) invitation 83, October 13.

Argon gas, 66,000 cubic feet, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3072, October 14.

Bleaching Compound, 54,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 120, October 15.

Caustic soda, 4,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 120, October 15; large quantities, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3421, part 2, October 12; 8,000 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9094, October 12.

Chemicals, large quantities, including sodium cyanide, bichromate, metasilicate, and thiosulphite, monosodium phosphate, disodium phosphate and quebracho, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3418, October 12; large quantities, various, invitation 3420, October 18.

Coal-tar naphtha, 1,000 gallons, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9094, October 12.

Cornstarch, 49,936 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 376, October 27.

DDT, emulsion, 1,200 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3417, part 3, October 15; spray, 300,000 gallons, and powder, 100,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 297, October 29.

Dip-coating, 15,000 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3114, October 18.

Drugs & chemicals, various, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-43, October 14; invitation A-44, October 15; invitation A-45, October 18.

Duplicating liquid, 3,750 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3417, part 1, October 15.

Electrolyte, 1,100 gallons, Army Transport Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 70, October 22.

Ether, anesthesia, 15,000 cans Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 358, October 12.

Fingerprint remover, 4,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3418, part 3, October 12.

Fog oil, 9,000 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 115, October 12.

Hydraulic brake fluid, 13,350 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3417, part 2, October 15.

Ink, duplicating, 23,000 gallons, copying record 1,200 bottles, stamp pad, 36,000 bottles, writing, 16,300 bottles, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 310, October 18.

Insecticides, for period from November 1, 1948, through April 30, 1949, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 3-B-9991-R, October 15.

Insulating sealer, dielectric, 2,400 lbs., Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3024, October 13.

Lacquer, fuel resistant, 1,100 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 2998, October 15; pyroxlin, 543 gallons, invitation 3001, October 15; 12,167½ gallons, invitation 3002, October 18; rust inhibiting, 275 gallons, adhesive, 300 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Milan, Tenn.) invitation 12, October 18.

Linseed oil, boiled, 1,250 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (New York 5) invitation 89, October 15; boiled, 25,000 gallons and raw, 27,000 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3115, October 18.

Magnesite, 50,000 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3164, October 19.

Naphthalene, flake, 23,750 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3417, part 4, October 15; 10,000 pounds, N. Y. Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 287, October 18.

Nitroglycerin, 2,300 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 51, October 20.

Oil, fish, 1,000 gallons, lubricating, 1,000 pounds and 240 cans, insulating, 4,000 gallons, and cutting, 400 gallons, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9094, October 12.

Oxalic acid, 6,600 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 296, October 29.

Oxygen, 157,500 cubic feet, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 210, October 27.

Paint, enamel, 350 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 2972, October 13; 6,070 gallons, invitation 3006, October 15; 1,200 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 5G-68316-R, October 12; **various,** 2,025 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (San Francisco 19) invitation 56, October 13; 3,120 gallons, Federal Reformatory (Chillicothe, Ohio) invitation 5-3110, October 13; 8,200 gallons, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9097, October 15.

Petroleum naphtha, 18,855 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3004, October 13.

Pigments, including burnt sienna, 1,200 pounds, dry bronze 100 pounds, burnt umber 1,200 pounds, and lamp black, 6,000 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9097, October 15.

Pine tar, 1,000 cans, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1) invitation 363, October 15.

Polish, automobile, metal, silver, large quantities, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3417, part 5, October 15.

Rubber cement, 546 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3073, October 20.

Rust preventive, 29,800 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3109, October 18; 38,000 pounds, invitation 3161, October 25; 7,000 pounds, invitation 3099, October 15.

Salt, rock, 30,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Eglin Base, Fla.) invitation 30, October 20.

Soap, castile, 1,500 cakes, Purchasing Officer, District of Columbia Government (Washington 1) schedule 12381, October 15; large quantities of potash-linseed oil paste, laundry and hand powder, and toilet soap, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3421, part 1, October 12.

Soda ash, large quantities, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3421, part 2, October 12.

Testosterone propionate, 3,600 boxes, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 377, October 12.

Thinner, paint, 500,000 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3113, October 19; **lacquer,** 4,900 gallons, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9097, October 15.

Turpentine, gum spirits, 1,000 gallons, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9097, October 15.

White lead, 1,000 pounds, Army Corps of Engineers (San Francisco 19) invitation 56, October 13.

Metal Cans Shipments: July

Total shipments of metal cans during July, 1948, showed marked increase, according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of the weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In the month of July metal can shipments on this basis amounted to 310,007 short tons, as compared with the 284,039 short tons shipped during June.

Ferro Chemical Appoints Hawxhurst Calif. Agent

Ferro Chemical Corporation, Cleveland, has appointed Hawxhurst & Co. sales agent for the California territory for Ferro's metallic soaps, driers, stabilizers, cobalt salts and fungicides. Hawxhurst has offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Trade Briefs

Martin-Senour Company, paint manufacturer, Chicago, has appointed Robert L. Fuller as credit manager, succeeding William P. Powers, who has resigned.

Henry A. Gardner Laboratory, Inc., Bethesda, Md., has published a booklet describing its new portable glossmeter and reflectometer. Copies may be obtained on request from the laboratory's apparatus division at 4723 Elm street, Bethesda, Md.

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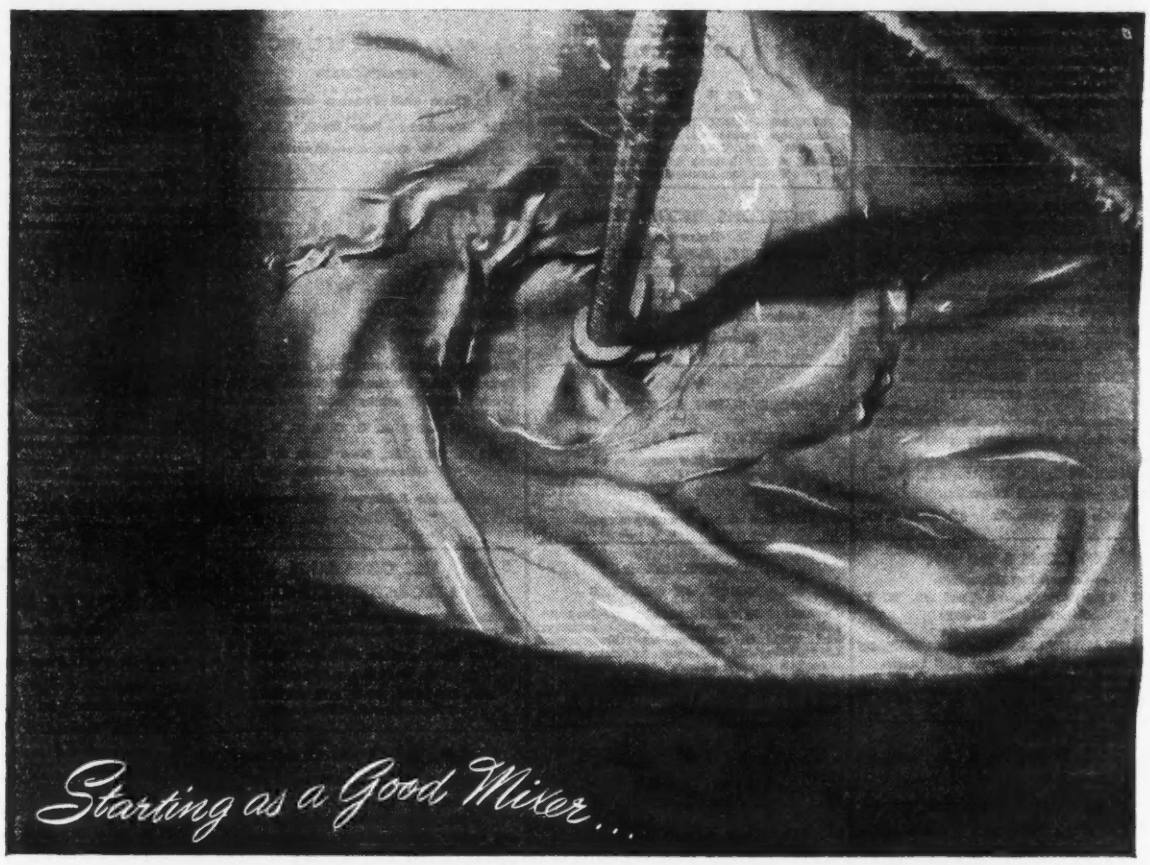

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This photomicrograph shows the "lead soap" formations which grow when White Lead combines with oil. These "soaps" account for many of White Lead's paint-making properties.

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Indiana Standard Forms Chemical Products Firm

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, has formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, Indoil Chemical Company, to handle the parent concern's chemical products. Officers of the new concern are W. B. Plummer, president, and Dr. R. C. Gunness, vice-president. H. R. Peterson is to be sales manager. Mr. Plummer has been manager, and Mr. Peterson sales manager of Standard's chemical products department; Dr. Gunness is manager of research for the parent firm and will continue in that post.

Indoil Chemical's program calls for the addition of two new products to Standard's present line of chemicals. One of these is alkane sulphonic acid, for use as a catalyst, and the other, nonyl alcohol, is expected to be in large scale production in 1949.

Associated Lead & Zinc Appoints Barr to Staff

The Associated Lead & Zinc Company, Seattle, Wash., jointly formed and owned by the Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, and the Northwest Lead Company, Seattle, has appointed Maurice O. Barr technical representative. In this position he will be responsible for sales and service operations throughout the west. Mr. Barr joined the Eagle-Picher Company in 1940 as technical representative of its pigment division.

Balto. Paint Club Elects Webb Head

The Baltimore Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association elected Charles A. Webb, of A. L. Webb & Sons, president at a recent meeting. Other officers named were: vice-president, Stanley A. Levy, White Company; treasurer, Arthur L. Franklin, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and secretary, Alfred B. Kohl, William McGill Company.

Those elected to the executive committee were:— C. Burch Athey, C. M. Athey Paint Company; H. Braithe Davis, H. B. Davis Company; George D. Gettemuller, H. J. Gettemuller & Co.; Leon S. Hanline, Hanline Brothers; Albert A. Shuger, Baltimore Paint & Color Works, and Glen A. Spaulding, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

FTC Pricing Policies

—Continued from page 3

three basing point cases have reached the supreme court. In one of these, the cement case, the court sustained the commission's finding that members of the cement industry had conspired to fix prices by using a basing point formula and that price discriminations which impaired competition among the conspirators were inherent in the formula used.

"In the other two—the Staley and Corn Products cases—the court sustained the commission's findings that competition among the customers of these companies had been injured by virtue of the fact that some of these customers had been charged substantially higher prices than others and thereby had been seriously handicapped in relative costs and inability to sell their own products.

"In the cement cases, the supreme court reviewed the Staley and Corn Products cases and offered the dictum that the combined effect of these cases 'was to forbid the adoption for sales purposes of any basing point pricing system.' Neither this nor the other dicta of the court in these cases can fairly be taken as indicative of an intent to require f.o.b. mill pricing or as a condemnation of the various alternative forms of pricing, such as pricing c.i.f. central market, zone pricing, uniform or postage stamp pricing, and pricing f.o.b. mill with various kinds and degrees of freight absorption.

"There is nothing but business policy to require these sellers—both those who are under orders by the commission and those who are respondents in cases not yet decided—to adhere to a rigid f.o.b. mill pricing system. Neither is there anything in these orders by which individual sellers who act without collusion and without an industrywide systematic matching of prices are prevented from absorbing freight in order to reach customers in the considerable number of instances in which they can do so without illegally injuring competition.

"Similarly, nothing but business policy prevents sellers from reducing the level of their prices enough to offset the cost of freight absorption in so far as they no longer incur these costs. Nothing in the law requires an increase in the average mill net realization of the seller such as sellers have typically obtained in shifting from basing point systems to f.o.b. mill pricing systems."

Pitts. Paint Technicians Elect Metzger President

Herbert C. Metzger, of the Ball Chemical Company, was elected president of the Pittsburgh Paint and Varnish Production Club at a meeting held last Monday in the Fort Pitt hotel. Other officers elected were as follows:—

President-elect, William C. Nicoll, Thompson & Co.; treasurer, Guido R. Henry, Bradley Paint Engineers, and secretary, Hiram P. Ball, Ball Chemical. Mr. Nicoll also was designated federation representative.

Harold M. Johnson, vice-president in charge of sales for the Nuodex Company, was the guest speaker. His topic was "A New Horizon for the Technical Man—Marketing Research."

Irvington Varnish Co. Completes New Plant

The Irvington Varnish & Insulator Company, Irvington, N. J., has completed its new plant in Newark, N. J. One division of the new plant will process cashewnut shell oil into a number of products, and the other will manufacture liners for bottle caps. The products of the cashewnut shell oil process are used in making electrical insulating varnishes, bonding resins, insecticides, plasticizers and extenders for synthetic resins, and friction fortifiers for the brake lining industry.

Hercules Publishes Data On Lacquer Sanding Sealers

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has published a technical booklet describing the results of an extensive investigation of lacquer sanding sealers, with particular reference to ease of sanding and cold-check properties. Data in the booklet illustrate the type of effects on sanding and cold-check properties which the formulator can anticipate in his formulation and testing work.

Data are presented to illustrate the influence of specific resins, the influence of the viscosity of the nitrocellulose, the effect of a film-former other than nitrocellulose, the effect of a mixed film-former, and the effect of varying the amount of zinc stearate. Copies of the booklet may be obtained on request to the company.

Cleveland Paint Group To Meet October 15

The Cleveland Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet at Brown's Cottage Restaurant, Cleveland, Ohio, on October 15. Featured speaker for the meeting will be H. M. Johnson, vice-president of Nuodex Products Company, who will speak on "New Horizons for the Technical Man-Market Research."

Hilo Varnish Making New Alkali Resistant Enamel

Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has introduced a new alkali resistant white enamel which it claims has withstood 100 hours in standard test detergent soap solution at 160-165 degrees F. without showing film breakdown or loss of gloss. The product, which requires baking at 300 degrees F. for thirty minutes or 250 degrees F. for one hour, is being recommended for use on washing machines, kitchen equipment, bathroom fixtures and accessories and many other products.

New England Paint Club Plans Meeting Thursday

The New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its sixtieth annual meeting on Thursday evening at the Statler hotel, Boston. Guest speaker at the meeting will be Charles L. Raffi, president of Raffi & Swanson, Inc., and past president of the organization.

Ferro Enamel Research Head Honored by U.S.

Dr. G. H. McIntyre, vice-president and director of research of the Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, was honored recently by the Army, Navy and Air Forces for his contributions in the field of chemical warfare research during the past six years. He was presented with the joint award certificate sponsored by the National Defense Research Committee.

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Lakes and Toners 1947 Production, Sales Detailed

Production and sales of lakes and toners in the United States during 1947 has been reported by the United States Tariff Commission as follows, in pounds:—

	Production	Sales
Lakes or Lake Colors		
Total	9,614,600	8,191,700
Black lakes, total		85,300
Nigrosine (C. I. 864)	21,900	
All other		85,300
Blue lakes, total	3,776,400	2,610,700
Methylene blue (C. I. 922)	26,300	27,200
Peacock blue, fugitive (Patent blue) (C. I. 671)	3,269,700	2,186,000
Turquoise blue (C. I. 661)	30,500	
Victoria blue B (C. I. 729)	63,200	47,100
All other	385,700	349,400
Brown lakes, total	28,400	29,800
Bismarck brown	5,500	7,200
All other	22,900	22,600
Green lakes, total	503,900	487,500
Acid green B (C. I. 669)	7,500	7,400
Brilliant green (C. I. 662)	18,600	13,700
Malachite green (C. I. 657)	12,000	11,300
Pigment green B (Pr. 149)	401,600	381,600
All other	70,200	73,000
Maroon lakes—		
Alizarin maroon (C. I. 1041)	57,400	56,400
Amaranth (C. I. 184)	73,600	69,800
Azo Bordeaux (C. I. 88)	370,000	392,200
Helio fast rubine	70,200	67,000
Orange lakes, total	469,200	454,900
Persian orange (Acid orange Y) (Orange II) (C. I. 151)	397,900	385,700
All other	71,900	69,200
Red lakes—		
Alizarin red B (C. I. 1027)	279,100	252,700
Eosine (Bromo acid lake) (C. I. 768)	39,200	46,500
Lithosol red 2B	124,700	123,500
Pigment scarlet 3B (C. I. 216)	224,300	188,500
Rhodamine B (C. I. 749)	12,200	12,500
Rhodamine 6G (Rhodamine Y) (C. I. 752)	22,000	21,700
Rose lake	7,900	
Scarlet 2R (C. I. 79)	1,205,600	1,088,600
Violet lakes, total	119,700	118,300
Acid violet (C. I. 698)	6,800	
Methyl violet B (C. I. 680)	107,900	105,300
All other	5,000	12,000
Yellow lakes, total	258,200	236,800
Fast light yellow (C. I. 635)	23,000	20,000
Naphthol yellow S (C. I. 10)	9,300	11,100
Quinoline yellow (C. I. 801)	19,700	16,300
Tartrazine (C. I. 640)	193,900	182,300
All other	7,300	6,600
All other lakes or lake colors	1,944,100	1,849,000
Toners or Full-Strength Colors		
Total	18,609,200	17,279,800
Blue toners, total	2,365,600	1,909,500
Alkali blue (C. I. 704)	1,295,500	929,600
Setoglaucine (Peacock blue G) (C. I. 658), PMA, PTA, and PTMA	22,600	23,000
Peacock blue R (C. I. 664), PTA and PTMA	10,200	9,600
Phthalocyanine blue B	484,800	455,300
PMA Victoria blue B (C. I. 729)	22,500	13,900
PTA Victoria blue B (C. I. 729)	121,900	114,600
PTMA Victoria Blue B (C. I. 729)	15,500	15,400
Victoria blue R (C. I. 728), PMA, PTA, and PTMA	26,900	26,400
Victoria pure blue B (Pr. 193), PMA, PTA, and PTMA	42,300	38,400
All other	323,400	283,300
Green toners, total	870,500	783,500
PMA Brilliant green (C. I. 662)	8,700	8,200
PTA Brilliant green (C. I. 66)	3,900	
PTMA Brilliant green (C. I. 632)	34,100	32,800
Brilliant green (C. I. 662) and thioflavine (C. I. 815), PMA and PTA	32,600	28,400
PTMA Brilliant green (C. I. 662) and thioflavine (C. I. 815)	55,000	53,400
PMA Malachite green (C. I. 657)	5,500	3,900
PTA Malachite green (C. I. 657)	13,200	13,500
PTMA Malachite green (C. I. 657)	13,700	11,200
Malachite green (C. I. 657) and thioflavine (C. I. 815), PTA and PTMA	3,400	2,300
Pigment green B toner (Pr. 149)	477,900	441,300
All other	222,500	188,500
Maroon toners, total	535,200	532,900
B-Hydroxynaphthoic maroon (B.O.N. Maroon) (Lithol maroon)	160,100	143,300
C. I. 82, a-Naphthylamine maroon	2,700	3,400
All other	372,400	386,200
Orange toners, total	333,500	311,100
2,4-Dinitroaniline orange	195,200	194,700
o-Nitroaniline orange	66,400	62,200
All other	71,500	54,200
Red toners, total	12,518,500	11,873,500
o-Chloronitroaniline red (Chlorinated para red)	775,600	773,200
Eosine (Bromo acid toner) (C. I. 768)	842,900	704,700
Lithol red R toners (C. I. 189), total	4,954,500	4,739,800
Barium toner	2,861,500	2,694,900
Calcium toner	1,444,300	1,405,000
Sodium toner	648,700	639,900
Lithol rubine B (C. I. 163)	398,700	368,700
Lithosol red 2B	29,300	21,300
Naphthol AS (Pr. 302)	39,000	36,400
C. I. 44, Para red, light	637,900	602,700
Para red, dark	626,000	568,600
Permanent red 2B	201,600	188,300
Red lake C (C. I. 165)	736,600	650,100
Red lake D (C. I. 214)	21,000	13,500
Rhodamine B (C. I. 749), PMA and PTA	20,400	15,300
PTMA Rhodamine B (C. I. 749)	34,600	31,000
Rhodamine 6G (C. I. 752), PMA and PTA	16,700	16,700
PTMA Rhodamine (6G C. I. 752)	31,000	29,400
C. I. 69, Toluidine red	2,473,100	2,441,700
All other	679,600	672,100
Violet toners—		
PMA Methyl violet B (C. I. 680)	148,800	135,800
PTA Methyl violet B (C. I. 680)	21,500	21,500
PTMA Methyl violet B (C. I. 680)	112,500	109,000
Methyl violet B toners (C. I. 680), other	263,600	255,600
Yellow toners, total	1,386,700	1,295,400
Benzidine yellow	593,600	543,400
Pr. 103, Hansa yellow G	500,500	491,500
Pr. 105, Hansa yellow 10G	87,300	87,900
All other	205,300	172,600
All other toners or full-strength colors	52,800	52,000
Reduced or Extended Toners		
Total	7,328,600	7,015,900
Blue toners, reduced, total	2,435,700	2,302,300
Setoglaucine (Peacock blue G) (C. I. 658)	45,500	53,400
Peacock blue R (C. I. 664), PMA, PTA, and PTMA	15,400	15,700
PTA Victoria blue B (C. I. 729), PMA, PTA, and PTMA	195,300	150,300
All other	2,179,500	2,083,400
Green toners, reduced—		
Brilliant green (C. I. 662), PMA, PTA, and PTMA	132,700	135,200
Brilliant green (C. I. 662), and thioflavine (C. I. 815), PMA, PTA, and PTMA	71,700	67,000
Malachite green (C. I. 657), PMA, PTA, and PTMA	3,900	2,800
Malachite green (C. I. 657) and thioflavine (C. I. 815)	10,400	7,800
Orange toners, reduced	24,900	23,700
Red toners, reduced, total	1,487,900	1,397,600
Lithol red R toners (C. I. 189), total	132,300	118,700
Barium toner	117,800	104,000
Calcium toner	2,600	3,100
All other	12,400	11,600
Lithol rubine B (C. I. 163)	430,600	387,500
C. I. 44, Para red, light	73,300	85,600
Para red, dark	139,100	157,900
Rhodamine B (C. I. 749), PMA, PTA, and PTMA	35,600	33,400
PTMA Rhodamine 6G (C. I. 752)	64,000	
C. I. 69, Toluidine red	151,600	159,300
All other	459,500	473,200
Violet toners, reduced—		
Methyl violet B toners (C. I. 680)	580,000	564,800
Yellow toners, reduced, total	133,900	149,600
Pr. 103, Hansa yellow G	106,700	132,100
All other	27,200	17,500
All other reduced or extended toners	2,447,500	2,365,600
Grand total	35,552,400	32,487,400

Note.—The C.I. and Pr. numbers stand for Colour Index and Foreign Prototype numbers of the dyes from which the lakes or toners may be produced. When the number precedes the name of the toner, it signifies that the toner is the same as the dye described in the Colour Index or Foreign Prototype listing.

The abbreviations PMA, PTA, and PMTA stand for phosphomolybdic, phosphotungstic, and phosphotungstomolybdic acids, respectively.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices on derivatives were maintained, as the advance in crude oil gained further, though limited, support from independent refiners. As of press time, major purchasers were still holding the line against the 35c. per barrel increase, and there seemed to be little indication of an industry-wide trend toward higher postings. However, there was a definite air of uncertainty in the trade over the outlook of the price situation.

Reflecting this attitude, makers of petroleum aromatics were unwilling to predict the future of toluol and xylol quotations. If the advance in crude petroleum should take hold, prices on aromatics would rise automatically at least one cent per gallon. Aliphatic materials and lighter fractions would receive similar boosts.

Meanwhile, supplies of aromatics were relatively comfortable. Regular customers continued to be well supplied, but no offerings were being made to spot buyers. Aliphatics were in good availability, both on contract and on spot. Liquefied petroleum gases continued to tighten.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Prices of petroleum toluol and xylol were firm during the week in the face of additional, though sporadic, increases in crude oil postings. Although there seemed to be little evidence of a general trend, most derivative makers warned that the situation was still too uncertain to permit any flat statement regarding the future course of prices. As of late in the week, major purchasers of crude were still united on a hold-the-line policy. Support of the higher postings has come from one large independent refiner and several smaller buyers.

Producers of petroleum aromatics, meanwhile, were keeping close check on crude oil developments during the week. If the advance in crude should take hold, it would mean an automatic increase of at least 1c. per gallon in toluol and xylol.

The market was otherwise without particular note. Apart from the West Coast, the supply position was relatively comfortable. Inventories were hardly free, but contract customers continued to receive regular shipments. Largely through importations from the midcontinent area, industrial accounts in California were being supplied with minimum quantities.

Stocks of higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends, however, were considerably narrower than those of pure aromatics. Buying interest was still heavy. Of the high-flash materials, the 100-degree product was said to be more readily available than the 150-degree solvent. Price-wise, there was no change.

Cleaners' Naphtha — In all areas but California, offerings were being made both on contract and on spot during the week. West Coast buyers were being supplied from the outside, primarily from the midcontinent sector. Demand was moderate. As for prices, the outlook was uncertain last week. If the 35c. per barrel advance should gain general acceptance, there was little doubt that it would produce a comparable increase in quotations on this solvent. However, resistance to the higher crude postings was still firm at press time.

Lacquer Diluent—The supply position continued excellent. On the West Coast, where there appeared to be no sign of a break in the labor deadlock, buyers were still being supplied from the outside. Elsewhere offerings were made freely to both contract and spot customers. At the same time, a seller of thinners made with octane, heptane and hexane said that these products were moving nicely. The price structure was stable, although there was still considerable uncertainty over developments in the crude oil market.

Mineral Spirits—This solvent, which had been somewhat tight up until a few weeks ago, was freely available to both regular and spot buyers. Even on the West Coast, where there seemed to be no indication of an early settlement of the labor dispute, industrial accounts continued to receive minimum shipments, primarily from midcontinent sources. At least one East Coast refiner said that demand had fallen off. Prices were without variance during the week. There was a general hesitancy in the market to predict the future course of prices, since it was still very much in doubt whether or not the increase in crude oil would take hold throughout the industry.

Rubber Solvents—In excellent supply, this material was available in good quantities both on contract and on spot. West Coast buyers continued to receive minimum deliveries from midcontinent sources. Demand was steady. Listings were maintained, although further announcements of higher crude oil postings were reported last week.

Stoddard Solvent—With California accounts continuing to receive minimum quantities from the outside, the overall supply situation was described as good. Offerings were available to both spot and contract customers. Demand was reported to have declined somewhat. Quotations were unchanged in all areas, although producers of this material kept close check on developments in the crude oil market.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Should the 35c. per barrel advance in crude take hold throughout the industry, it was believed that prices on this solvent would rise at least 1c. per gallon. However, majors were still reluctant to go along as of late in the week, and there appeared to be no crystallization of any trend toward a higher price structure. As of last week, quotations were maintained by all sellers of this derivative. Stocks were excellent. Even West Coast buyers were being supplied from the outside. Elsewhere offerings were made to both contract and spot purchasers.

Lighter Fractions

Despite continued, though limited, spread of the advance in crude oil, quotations on liquefield petroleum gases remained firm last week. Both butane and propane continued at 6c. per gallon, tanks, group 3. Inventories were slimmer, and prospects were that they would continue to narrow.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Although five smaller buyers last week met the 35c. per barrel advance announced earlier by a large independent refiner, there was no sign of any general acceptance of the higher postings. Major purchasers of crude petroleum stood fast in their efforts to hold the line. However, it was pointed out by some observers that an industry-wide advance was definitely a possibility and that developments during the next few weeks would tell the story. Arrivals during the week totaled 30,141 tons of crude from Bandar and Ras Tanura and 1,961,239 barrels from Covenas, Fahaheel, Puerto La Cruz, Amuay, Guanta, Cartagena and Las Piedras.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended September 25 totaled 226,072,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. This represents an increase in the two week's period since September 11 of 4,565,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 4,033,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 532,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Stocks of heavy crude in California increased 195,000 barrels in two weeks.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Hope for the settlement of the California oil refineries strike was dim here last week, as both factions stood pat. Supervisory personnel were operating plants at reduced output.

Supplies of solvents and diluents were adequate because of continued, though reduced, production and importations from the midcontinent. Prices were unchanged. No run on the market was reported. Cleaners' naphtha, 15.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax.

Calls for lighter fractions were good. Supplies remained ample. Prices were without variance. Propane was quoted at 8.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif. Butane same.

Prices of paraffin wax were steady. Demand was good and supplies were sufficient. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery, San Francisco Bay area, 9.3c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, 11.7c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, 13.65c. per pound. Tankcar prices were 8.55c., 11.35c. and 13.3c. per pound, respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Although trading in fats and oils was slow and prices were off early in the week, a firmer tone developed under reduced offerings and the market stiffened, regaining earlier losses for edible grades at the close. Cottonseed, corn, peanut and soybean oils became stronger under improved demand and recovered early declines of ½ cent to 1 cent per pound for prompt shipment. Price index advanced to 192.8 against 205.7 a month ago and 224.3 this time last year.

Active short covering in bleachable cottonseed oil futures caught stop loss orders, and quotations advanced sharply. This had a strengthening influence on crude cottonseed oil and competing oils. Scarcity of crude peanut oil for immediate shipment resulted in sales of occasional tankcars at premiums above crude cottonseed oil. Crude corn oil continued in scanty supply for immediate shipment. Soybean oil was stronger due to the advance in soybeans.

Business in coconut oil and copra was affected by the maritime strike on the Pacific coast and recent trading of crude coconut oil in bulk was switched to delivery to Atlantic ports. Copra sales also were transacted for delivery at Atlantic ports.

Increased demand for fancy tallow for export stiffened this market and moderate trading was reported for shipment abroad at premiums of about 1 cent per pound. Offers of this grade were scarce and domestic users purchased good sized lots of extra and special grades. While tallow was steady, greases were easy and yellow was fractionally lower.

Tung oil was unsettled and with light demand and increased offerings, prices declined fractionally. Linseed oil continued inactive, except for deliveries against contracts. New business was slow as consumers were said to be covered for the balance of the year.

Cottonseed Oil

Active demand for bleachable cottonseed oil futures late in the week, strengthened an early irregular market. Trading was active and with offerings readily taken, prices scored substantial advances. Heavy short covering caught stop loss orders with October and December options leading the advance. Deferred deliveries also were higher. Stronger crude oil and additional buying of bleachable cottonseed oil at 20c. per pound, tankcars, southern mills for November delivery were strengthening factors.

Crude oil was stronger late in the period and regained earlier losses of 1c. per pound. Sales were reported at 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, first half October, and was bid at the same price, November-December was 17c. bid and January-March 16¾c. bid and 17c. asked.

Export allocation was granted for 5,000,000 pounds of certified cottonseed to Mexico for planting—commercial procurement.

Cotton production was indicated at 15,079,000 bales as of October 1 by the Department of Agriculture. This compares with the September 1 estimate of 15,219,000 bales, the final 1947 crop of 11,850,000 bales and the ten-year average for 1937-1946 of 12,014,000 bales.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 8 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
October	151	22.30	20.65	22.05@22.37
December	437	19.65	18.02	19.50—19.48S
January	4	19.50	18.50	19.30@19.45
March	213	19.15	18.00	18.99S
May	36	18.80	18.04	18.65@18.88
July	6	18.25	17.69	18.35@18.50
September				16.50N

Total sales—847 tankcars.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil quoted at 18c. per pound and soybean oil at 17c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, first half October. Trading here light. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent held at $61 per ton, Memphis, October shipment. Demand improving. Cottonseed hulls, $8 per ton, bulk and $14 sacked, Memphis.

Linseed Oil

There was little of new interest in this market. Consumers continued to take moderate quantities against former contracts. Interest in forward requirements continued inactive as most consumers were reported covered for the balance of the year. Raw oil was unchanged at 28.1c. per pound, tankcars, for October delivery and 28.6c. for November-June. Other drying oils also were reported quiet. Refined fish, dehydrated castor and oiticica oils were taken in small lots for actual needs. Tung oil was easier and declined ¼c. per pound. Light trading was reported at 21¼c. per pound tankcars, New York and offered thereat.

Flaxseed purchases by CCC totaled 18,852,900 bushels up to October 5.

Minneapolis — Linseed oil prices were advanced to 27.5c. per pound, zone 1, in tanks for October shipment and 28c. for November forward. Scattered sales were reported after the advance and there was a small rush of business prior to the price rise. Business for the week was generally dull, however, oil buyers showing a definite preference to stay out of the market and wait further developments. The large buyers were mostly covered through December but there was a fair volume of business still to be covered. Crushers estimate that between 20 and 25 percent of the oil buyers will need supplies in November and December. Unless the government comes in to support the meal market or makes some special arrangements on flaxseed the price of oil is expected to hold at a basic 27½c. per pound. Mill production was good with instructions steady and movement to consumers at a brisk rate.

Shipment of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	8,020,000	7,800,000
Since Sept. 1.	48,280,000	37,220,000

Flaxseed—Buying of flaxseed still restricted for government account. CCC continued to purchase at $6 per bushel, the support price f.o.b. Minneapolis. Oil crushers were out of the market.

Minneapolis—It was becoming a question of what oil buyers would pay for a guarantee of oil shipment during the closing months of this year and the early months of 1949. Crushers were willing to purchase flaxseed if they had any kind of an oil hedge against the $6 base price on the oil bearing seed but they were unwilling to make such purchases with oil prices at 27c. a pound. The government flaxseed buyers were taking the supplies rolling into Minneapolis and Duluth, paying the $6 base price at Minneapolis and moving supplies into store. Receipts in the Minneapolis market continued heavy and crusher buyers said that the bulk of seed arriving was showing much better quality than the early run. Oil content of the North Dakota seed is running as high as twenty-one pounds per bushel but crushers were unable to make purchases as the northern seed would have to balance some seventeen and eighteen pound seed received early in the season. The situation was still at an impasse, government officials adamant in their attitude regarding a meal support and little or no progress made during the week.

Shipments of flaxseed, in pounds, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week	2,630,000	1,363,800	436,900	226,100
Since Sept. 1.	16,853,900	8,956,000	899,500	1,305,700

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated — Demand was reported light, chiefly for prompt requirements. Quotations were without change and fairly steady.

Coconut—Market on the Pacific coast remained inactive because of the maritime strike. Crude oil was nominal at 27c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for prompt shipment. Offers for October shipment from the Philippines were held at 23c. per pound, bulk, c.i.f. New York. Arrivals totaled 1,080 tons at New York form the Philippines last week.

Copra — Business was reported slow. Prices were merely nominal for shipment at $245 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast and $255 Atlantic coast.

Corn—Light offerings restricted trading. Crude oil was sold at 20½c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. Chicago for first half of October, and later advanced to 21½c. for spot shipment. October was bid at 20c. Refined was nominal at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, same basis.

Oiticica—Inquiry for replacements continued slow. Quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal. Liquid was quoted at 17½c. per pound, tankcars and for drums, carlots for prompt and forward delivery at New York.

Olive—This market remained steady at

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Grease, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
192.8	192.3	205.7	224.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

current quotations. Trading continued for immediate needs. Spanish oil was held at $4.50 to $4.65 per gallon, drums, duty paid, New York and Moroccan at $4 to $4.10, acording to quantity.

Olive Foots — Supplies on the spot were in limited demand. Quotations were unchanged at 21½c. per pound, tankcars and 23c. to 23½c. drums, as to quantity.

Peanut—Scarcity of offers for prompt shipment kept this market firm. Crude oil was sold at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for first half October shipment. Refined oil also was in limited supply and nominal at 28c. per pound, New York basis.

Export allocations for 21,233,000 pounds of shelled peanuts (9,130,000 pounds oil equivalent) and 55,000 pounds of coconut oil were made to Chile for which Chile will relinquish previous lard allocations of 165,000 pounds in the July-September quarter and 1,100,000 pounds in the October-December quarter and exchange 7,920,000 pounds oil equivalent of copra from their IEFC allocation from the Philippines—commercial procurement.

Buenos Aires (Comtelburo)—The Argentine Government has agreed to the National Economic Councils suggestion that the official buying price of shelled groundnuts for the 1947-48 crop should be raised to 50 pesos per 100 kilos. Previously the price was 43 pesos compared to 33 pesos last season. The new price applies to past or future sales to the Foreign Trade Promotion Institute of the 1947-48 crop.

Rapeseed—Buying interest continued inactive and the market remained nominal at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Market was firmer for prompt shipment and moderate sales took place at a net advance of ½c. per pound for October shipment, for the week, while futures was unchanged and steady. Trading was noted at 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, first half and straight October shipment. November-December was bid 16½c. same basis. January-March was sold and bid at 16c. Refined winterized oil was scarce for immediate delivery with sales reported at 21½c. tankcars, New York delivery for late October shipment.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 8 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
October	..	....	....	21.25N
December	..	....	....	19.00A
January	..	....	....	19.00A
March	..	....	....	19.00A
May	..	....	....	19.00A
July	..	....	....	19.00A
September	..	....	....	19.00A

Total sales—None.

Tall—Consuming demand was improved for prompt delivery. Market was steady at unchanged quotations. Crude was quoted at $40 per ton, tankcars, works and refined at 5¾c. per pound, same basis.

Tung—This market was easier and trading of moderate volume was reported at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis for prompt and forward delivery, a decline of ¼c. Consumers absorbed larger quantities of oil against former contracts, denoting increased consumption. Imports at New York totaled 2,070 tons last week.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was easier under increased offerings. Yellow declined ½c. with sales reported at 9½c. per pound, loose. Choice white was unchanged and was sold at 12½c., house was inactive and nominal at 9¼c., same basis.

Lard—Business was limited to immediate needs. Prices were unsettled but became firmer with cottonseed oil late in the week.

Department of Agriculture announced support prices on hogs for the next six months from the highs of $17.50 per 100 pounds, Chicago basis in October and March (when marketings of hogs are seasonally small) to a low of $15.25 in December (when marketings are largest of the year, if prices should decline to the support level. Support prices for hogs are calculated on the basis of parity prices on March 15 and September 15. The September parity price was $18.20 per 100 pounds. The average prices received by farmers on that date was $27.30 per 100 pounds.

Tallow—Scarcity of fancy restricted trading and quotations were maintained at 13c. per pound, loose. Sales for export were reported at premiums of about 1c. per pound. Trading was moderate in extra at 12¾c. and special at 11¾c. per pound, loose.

Export allocations for 2,200,000 pounds of inedible tallow were granted to the Union of South Africa in exchange for an equivalent quantity (in terms of oil) of copra from the Union of South Africa's IEFC allocation from the Philippines—commercial procurement.

Animal Oils

Degras—Inquiry was light for neutral grades. Prices were unchanged and steady. Common was in limited supply and maintained at former levels.

Grease Oil—Hand to mouth buying was noted for all grades. Prices were without change.

Oleo Oil—Demand was confined to actual requirements. Extra was nominal at 25c. to 26c. per pound, tierces, New York delivery depending upon quantity.

Oleo Stearine — Inquiry was fairly active. Prices were more or less nominal 22c. per pound, barrels, New York basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Small stocks on the spot were well held at 24c. to 25c. per pound, barrels, as to quantity. Demand was quiet.

Refined Fish—Refined grades were in fair request for immediate needs. Reports from the Pacific coast stated that sardine fishing operations were practically at a standstill due to a fishermen's strike for higher prices for fish. Crude oil was en-

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tirely nominal at 14c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. plants.

Los Angeles—Supply still does not equal demand. The season, while better than last year, probably will not equal the catch for normal years. Call for oil is good. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported 24,466 tons of sardines were landed this season through September 30, compared with 9,645 tons for the same period last year.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Steady demand was reported against former orders, while new business was slow. Prices were without change.

Stearic Acid—Trading was confined to immediate requirements. Quotations were maintained at current levels.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Sacked 41 percent sold at $52 per ton December and $51 January f.o.b. West Tennessee mills. Slab cake 41 percent loose sold at $55, Memphis for October and $54 Valley for prompt. Later Valley cake traded at $52.50 for first half October and at $52 for last half October. Sacked 41 percent bagged meal traded at $55 f.o.b. South Georgia mill points for shipment South. Mills in Georgia are about 75 percent through and not much meal was offered. However, mills in Northeast Georgia and the Carolinas are anxious sellers at $55 but are refusing round lot bids at $54. Demand from Eastern and Midwestern feed mixers is sharply curtailed now that soybean meal is competitive with cottonseed meal.

Linseed Meal—Business was light. Quotations were unchanged and nominal.

Minneapolis—Demand for meal was moderate for spot delivery. Crushers pressing sales at $59@60 per ton, bulk. Instructions on old contracts continued brisk and movement to consumers was good.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This Week	8,020,000	7,800,000
Since Sept. 1	62,300,000	47,500,000

Peanut Meal—Meal 45 percent sacked solvent extracted process was available at $60 per ton f.o.b. Alabama mills for immediate shipment, with 41 percent $5 less. There is no hydraulic old process available but a few cars should shortly come on the market since the government is selling enough peanuts to produce about 300 tons. This meal is expected to bring in the neighborhood of $60 for sacked, 45 percent.

Soybean Meal—Trading in 41 percent took place at $52.50 bulk Decatur for immediate shipment and processors asked $47 to $48 for November forward. No great amount of trading was done as most feed manufacturers are only buying spot requirements waiting to see whether the market will hit $45 when bean movement reaches its peak during the next ten days.

Waxes

Beeswax—Business was slow. Crude wax was easier and prices of African were off about 2c. for spot delivery and shipment. Refined grades were inactive, with quotations without change.

Candelilla—Supply condition on the spot was reported tight. Trading was less active during the past week. Spot stocks were maintained at 66c. to 68c. per pound and refined at 70c. to 72c. per pound, as to quantity and seller.

Carnauba—A moderate volume of business was reported for shipment at floor prices last week. Inquiry for spot delivery was slow and quotations were unchanged and nominal. No. 3 chalky was quoted at 80c. to 81c. per pound, as to quantity. No. 2. North country, 86c. to 87c., No. 3 North country, 85c. to 87c. and refined 88c. to 90c., No. 1 yellow, $1.18 to $1.20 and No. 2, $1.16 to $1.18.

Ouricury — This market remained steady with the firmness at primary centers. Crude ranged from 75c. to 77c. per pound, as to quantity and refined, 80c. to 82c.

Garland Co. Appoints Levinson Technical Head

The Garland Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Stanley B. Levinson plant manager and technical director. Mr. Levinson was formerly plant manager of the Adco Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.

Jenness Forms Brokerage

L. P. Jenness has established a brokerage business in oils, fats and related products at 2 Broadway, New York. Mr. Jenness was formerly associated with the Woburn Chemical Corporation for twenty-two years. His telephone number at the new location is WHitehall 4-1887.

Oilseed Crop in France Expected to Set Record

French oilseed production is expected to attain a record level of 168,000 short tons this year, according to information from the American Embassy, Paris. This represents an 80 percent increase over last year's low outturn, a 1 percent increase over the previous record of 167,000 in 1944, and an increase of 880 percent over the 1930-39 average.

The greatest expansion occurred in rapeseed, France's principal oilseed crop; the 1948 crop having been estimated on July 1 at 117,000 tons, compared with the 1947 figure of only 42,000, and the 1930-39 average of 17,000. Sunflower seed production increased from 6,000 tons a year ago to 8,000 tons this year, and poppyseed from 3,000 to almost 4,000. Minor oilseed crops, however, decreased from 42,000 to 39,000 tons. About 149,000 tons of seed will likely be processed, producing approximately 50,000 tons of oil, compared with 16,000 tons of oil from 53,000 tons of seed in 1947.

Argentina's 1948 oilseed crushings, particularly flaxseed, are not expected to equal the volume reached in recent years, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Some processors have been handicapped by a shortage of storage space for linseed oil as a result of the limited export demand.

Only 39,800 short tons of linseed oil were shipped during January-June of this year, compared with 122,700 in the corresponding months of 1947. Crushing plants equipped to handle edible oils are continuing operations as these oils move steadily into domestic consumption.

Staley Names Five To New Sales Posts

James W. Moore has been promoted to divisional supervisor of the oil sales division of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill. Mr. Moore has been with Staley since 1941, for the past two years having had charge of the Illinois-Indiana territory for the industrial sales division.

The company also has appointed W. Wilson Seay salesman in its special products division, and has named Herbert J. Wallner, James Turek, jr., and Walter C. Moore to the staff of its industrial sales division.

Mr. Wallner, who will work out of the company's New York office, was formerly associated with C. W. Abbott & Co., Baltimore. Mr. Turek, formerly associated with Stein, Hall & Co., New York, has been assigned a territory in the company's west coast district, and Mr. Moore, who was formerly with Shellabarger Mills, will work out of the Decatur office.

Soybeans Purchase Planned By CCC for Fourth Quarter

Arrangements are being completed for the purchase by the Commodity Credit Corporation of soybeans on an offer and acceptance basis, to fill requirements of the Army for soybeans for use in the occupied areas of Europe and Asia. Purchases will be made through CCC offices at Chicago and Kansas City for export during the October-December quarter of this year. Persons wishing to sell soybeans to the CCC should keep in touch with those offices for details on purchase and shipping requirements.

Penick & Ford Elects Widmer to New Post

Dr. J. Max Widmer has been elected to the new office of executive vice-president of Penick & Ford, Ltd., manufacturer of corn and cane products, New York. Coming from Switzerland in 1941, Dr. Widmer joined the Douglas Company, which later became part of Penick & Ford. He has been vice-president in charge of production and a director since 1944.

Swift Elects Board Head

Swift & Co., meat products, Chicago, has elected Harold H. Swift chairman of its board of directors, to succeed his brother, Charles H. Swift, who died on September 30. Mr. Swift is the youngest son of the founder of the company, Gustavus F. Swift, and has been vice-chairman of the board for eleven years.

Bunnell Joins Lever Bros.

Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass., has appointed David J. Bunnell buyer of edible oils. Mr. Bunnell, who will make his headquarters in Chicago, was formerly president of the Northwest Linseed Company, Minneapolis.

Surface Active Synthetic Organics 1947 Data Listed

Preliminary statistics on production and sales of surface-active agents[1] in 1947 have been issued by the United States Tariff Commission. The data, in pounds, are as follows:—

	Production	Sales
CYCLIC		
Total	112,591,000	100,604,000
Quaternary ammonium compounds, total	1,033,000	1,000,000
Lauryldimethylbenzylammonium chloride	556,000	546,000
All other	477,000	454,000
Sulphated and sulphonated cyclic surface-active agents, total	100,139,000	90,316,000
Benzenoid compounds, sulphonated[2]	55,365,000	53,377,000
Naphthalenoid compounds, sulphonated:		
n-Amylnaphthalenesulphonic acid, and salt (mono and di)	646,000	625,000
n-Butylnaphthalenesulphonic acid, and salt (mono and di)	1,417,000	1,341,000
Isopropylnaphthalenesulphonic acid, and salt (mono and di)	617,000	589,000
Nonylnaphthelenesulphonic acid, sodium salt	146,000	123,000
Petroleum sulphonates, aromatic, total	33,970,000	26,844,000
Oil layer type petroleum sulphonates, sodium salt	15,141,000	10,528,000
All other	18,829,000	16,316,000
All other sulphated and face-active agents[3]	7,978,000	7,417,000
sulphonated cyclic sur-		
Polyhydric alcohol esters and ethers[4]	11,419,000	9,288,000
ACYCLIC		
Total	178,101,000	133,050,000
Nitrogen-containing surface-active agents (non-sulphonated, total	7,982,000	6,519,000
Amide surface-active agents, total	5,201,000	4,067,000
N-(Aminoethyl)-N-(hydroxyethyl)oleamide (Oleamide of aminoethylethanolamine)	73,000	[6]
N-(Aminoethyl)-N-hydroxyethylstearamide (Stearamide of aminoethylethanolamine)	163,000	153,000
Cocenut oil fatty acid amide of diethanolamine	1,719,000	1,699,000
N,N-Di(2-hydroxyethyl)-stearamide (Diethanol stearamide)	239,000	[6]
N-(2-Hydroxyethyl)lauramide (Ethanol lauramide	302,000	[6]
All other	2,705,000	2,215,000
Amine salts of fatty acids.	60,000	31,000
All other nitrogen-containing surface-active agents[5]	2,721,000	2,421,000
Polyhydric alcohol esters and ethers, total	5,405,000	4,726,000
Polyglycol monolaurate	44,000	8,000
All other	5,361,000	4,718,000
Salts of fatty acids:		
Potassium oleate	203,000	203,000
Sodium oleate	156,000	156,000
Sulphated and sulphonated acyclic surface-active agents, total	162,733,000	120,077,000
Acids, sulphated and sulphonated:		
Fish oil fatty acids, sulphonated	698,000	468,000
Oleic acid, sulphonated (Sulphonated red oil).	1,915,000	1,411,000
Sulphated and sulphonated Amides, sulphated and sulphonated, total	10,345,000	8,923,000
Coconut oil fatty acid amides, sulphonated and salts[7]	1,787,000	1,536,000
All other	8,558,000	7,387,000
Esters, sulphated and sulphonated:		
Isopropyl oleate, sulphonated	767,000	749,000
Oils, fats, and waxes, sulphated and sulphonated, total	38,448,000	30,879,000
Animal fats and oils, sulphated and sulphonated, total	11,671,000	10,779,000
Lard oil, sulphonated	1,541,000	1,452,000
Neatsfoot oil, sulphonated	2,509,000	2,449,000
Tallow, sulphonated	5,851,000	5,189,000
All other	1,710,000	1,709,000
Fish and marine mammal oils, sulphated and sulphonated, total	13,727,000	10,885,000
Cod oil, sulphonated	7,007,000	6,754,000
Herring oil, sulphonated	2,990,000	[8]
Menhaden oil, sulphonated	1,801,000	1,735,000
Sperm oil, sulphonated	1,131,000	686,000
All other	793,000	1,710,000
Vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, sulphated and sulphonated, total	11,975,000	8,148,000
Castor oil, sulphonated	4,955,000	4,023,000
Coconut oil, sulphonated	281,000	257,000
Corn oil, sulphonated,	503,000	176,000
Mustard seed oil, sulphonated	957,000	445,000
Peanut oil, sulphonated	1,773,000	1,293,000
Soybean oil, sulphonated	853,000	849,000
Teaseed oil, sulphonated	618,000	[8]
All other	2,038,000	1,105,000
All other oils, fats, and waxes, sulphated and sulphonated, total	1,075,000	1,067,000
Tall oil, sulphonated	526,000	517,000
All other	549,000	550,000
Petroleum sulphonates, aliphatic	13,852,000	12,571,000
All other sulphated and sulphonated acyclic surface-active agents[9]	96,707,000	65,076,000
All other acyclic surface-active agents[10]	1,622,000	1,369,000
Grand total	290,692,000	233,654,000

[1] Data are given in terms of bulk surface-active agents, that is, in terms of 100 percent content of surface-active agent, exclusive of all inorganic salts, water, etc.

[2] Includes alkylaryl sulphonated and sulphated and sulphonated phenyl ethers and substituted biphenyl and phenylphenol derivatives.

[3] Includes salts of lignosulphonic acid and some sulphonated naphthalenoid compounds.

[4] In addition to aryl ethers and esters, the data also include derivatives of anhydro hexitols which were formerly classified with acyclic surface-active agents.

[5] Included in all other amide surface-active agents.

[6] Includes esters of hydroxyamines, quaternary ammonium compounds, salts of nitrilo-acids, fatty acid derivatives of guanidine, glycine, proteins and others.

[7] Includes sulphonated coconut oil fatty acid amides of ammonia, ethanolamine, and isopropanolamine.

[8] Included in all other fish and marine mammal oils, sulphated and sulphonated.

[9] Included in all other vegetable oils, fats and waxes, sulphated and sulphonated.

[10] Includes sulphated and sulphonated alcohols, and some sulphated and sulphonated acids and esters which are not listed separately in the table.

[11] Includes phosphorous derivatives of high molecular weight alcohols and salts of fatty acids which are not listed separately in the table.

Olive Oil 1948 Output Of Greece Decreased

The Ministry of Agriculture of Greece has estimated that olive oil production in that country this year will be approximately 60,000 metric tons, less than half of the 1947 crop of 140,000 tons. Stocks of olive oil on hand on June 30, 1948, have been estimated at 77,000 metric tons, and exports of the oil from November 1, 1947, to June 15, 1948, were estimated to total 5,400 metric tons.

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10—Roller Mills, Lab. size to 16"x10", standard makes.
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4—Pfaudler Glass Lined Vacuum Kettles, 500 gal., 2,500 gal. Jkfd. or Unjkfd., with agitators.
4—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 2, 5, 9 and 12.
1—Buffalo Stainless Extractor, single effect, 7'x13', 900 sq. ft., forced circulation, ext. calandria type.
10—J. H. Day Ro-Ball Sifters No. 82, two separations screen size 40"x120" with 3 H.P. motors.
1—New Triple Effect Long Tube Copper Evaporator —3,400 sq. ft. Total number of tubes 336.
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Vacuum Shelf Dryers with and without accessories, Devine Nos. 9, 11, 23 and 31A; Buffalo Size C and D; Stokes Model 55-EE, and others.
1—Rotary Dryer in Nickel, good for Vacuum, jacketed, 3'x5'.
6—Stainless Steel Atmospheric Drum Dryers, 5'x 10' and 5'x4' complete with drives, motors and all accessories.
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Steel, open and closed, 50 in stock, 45 gal. to 8,800 gal.
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Send for Printed Descriptive Circular
ADDRESS ALL INQUIRIES TO:
CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO.
Incorporated
P. O. Box 299, WAVERLY, IOWA
Tel. Waverly 750

LIQUIDATING
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT of a Large SOAP MANUFACTURING PLANT
in Newark, N. J.

All equipment still set up and some units still in use

MAIN ITEMS

2—Proctor & Schwartz SOAP CHIP DRYERS, each with late type 2-roll 4' dia. cooling rolls, one is 7 section, other is 5 section, 72" apron.
1—Jones type "A" horizontal, automatic, SOAP PRESS.
1—Jones type "C" vertical, automatic, SOAP PRESS.
4—Jacketed SOAP CRUTCHERS: 1—3,500 lb. vertical, 2—1,500 lb. vertical, 1—1,500 lb. horizontal.
80—Rectangular Horizontal and Vertical steel TANKS, all sizes, up to 24,000 Gal., many with heating coils.
1—Houchin 10" Jumbo Plodder.
2—Houchin 8" Preliminary PLODDERS.
1—Howes Bag Packer.
1—F & H Soap WRAPPING MACHINE.
2—Houchin 4-roll GRANITE MILLS, each roll 18" x 30", belt driven.
1—Houchin 30" Automatic CUTTING TABLE.
3—Houchin SOAP STRAINERS.
15—Blackmer, Worthington, and Quimby Soap and Centrifugal PUMPS, mostly motor driven.
1—Shriver 24" FILTER PRESS, pl. & fr., 24 chambers.
1—W & T 30" FILTER PRESS, recessed, 36 plates.

We suggest your immediate inspection. Send for Descriptive Circular.
Arrange to inspect by contacting our New York Office, BArclay 7-0600, or our Newark Office, MArket 3-0600. This plant is less than 15 minutes away from our Newark Office by car.

THE KEY TO SAVING TIME AND MONEY
CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
13-18 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.—TEL BArclay 7-0600
Shops: 335 Doremus Ave., Newark, N. J. Cable Address: Equipment, N.Y.

WANTED—YOUR IDLE MACHINES—SEND LIST NOW

PROCESS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

1—7 HP Kane High Pressure Fire Tube Gas fired Boiler.
1—40" dia. Rubber covered perforated basket suspended centrifugal with 440 volt 3 phase A. C. motors.
1—Reeves Speed control unit 1 HP. Ratio 189 to 1.
1—Buffalo Double Drum Dryer 32" dia. x 90" long.
2—Sperry 24" C. I. flush type plate and frame one eye open delivery filter presses.
1—No. 12 Sweetland Pressure filter—36" dia. having 36 leaves on 4" centers.
1—19½" dia. x 15" deep—⅝" thick Stainless Steel kettle with bolted cover. 16 gals. capacity.
1—24" D x 20" deep open top jacketed Stainless Steel kettle. 30 gals. capacity.
1—J. H. Day "Hercules" 6 Barrel heavy duty mixer with 20 HP A. C. motor and 2 HP tilting motor.
1—J. H. Day "Imperial" 75 Gal. jacketed sigma blade tilting mixer with A. C. motor.
1—Readco sigma blade tilting jacketed heavy duty 100 gallon mixer.
4—24"x48" single ribbon and paddle dry powder mixers with A. C. motors and starters.

Distributors for Crocker Wheeler Electric Motors and Generators. Full line of pumps, tanks, kettles, mills of all kinds.

Ask for latest stock sheet "G."

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
AFFILIATE OF EMIL A. SCHROTH
59 HYATT AVENUE, NEWARK 5, N. J.
PHONE MITCHELL 2-3536

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

2—Shriver Filter Presses, 42" x 42", open delivery, hydraulic closing devices, 46 chambers.

1—Shriver 42" Plate & Frame Filter Press, 64 chambers.
1—Sperry 42" Plate & Frame Filter Press, 52 chambers.
1—Shriver Plate & Frame Filter Press 36", 34 chambers.
1—Sperry Plate & Frame Filter Press 18".
2—Vallez No. 49 Filters.
2—Buffalo Vacuum Shelf Dryers, Double Door, 12 & 15 shelves.
5—Simpson No. 0 Intensive Mixers.
2—Pfaudler Stainless Steel Storage Tanks, 13,500 gallons.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
Est. 1886 UNionville 2-4900 UNION, N. J.

STEEL DRUMS

Special Offer!

RECONDITIONED, 55-GAL. 18 GAUGE, OPEN-HEAD DRUMS

$2.75 F. O. B. LINDEN, N. J.

TRUCKLOAD OR CARLOAD LOTS ONLY

NEWARK STEEL DRUM CO.
LINDEN, N. J.
C. J. Colville, Pres. Linden 2-4466

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List it with our bureau and sell Directly to the next user.

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They need such units as FILTER PRESSES - EVAPORATORS STILLS - MIXERS - DRYERS or what have you to sell.

For Quicker Action and Better Price Send Full Details and YOUR Price to

EQUIPMENT FINDERS BUREAU
6 Hubert Street New York 13, N. Y.

Lion Oil Opens New Corpus Christi Office

Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark., has opened a new district land and geological office in Corpus Christi, Tex. C. L. McArthur jr., formerly district landman at the company's Abilene, Tex., office, has been placed in charge of the new office, and Louis Weltman has been transferred from Jackson, Miss., to assume the duties of district geologist in the Corpus Christi office.

FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal. dished bottoms with stands.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, stainless steel and aluminum 30 to 250 gal. cap.
1—36" Stainless Klein Filter & Slurry Feeder—new.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank 42" x 52", steam jacketed.
2—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nators.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers, 8 and 24 cu. ft.
4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gal. each.
4—Steel Tanks, 67,500 gal. each.
Sterilizers 18x18 and 24x27 with clamp-down covers and safety valves.
1—Sperry Filter 18x18—24 plate.
1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. motor.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with Agitator.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL
2—Ransome Rotary Agitators 9' dia. x 11'6" new.
Write or Wire for Details

H. LOEB & SON
4643 LANCASTER AVENUE PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

IN STOCK

1—Baker Perkins 200 gal. Double arm Jack. Mixer.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12" x 36" Steel Mill 20 H.P. Motor.
3—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 24" & 3' x 8".
4—Allbright-Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter, 71-36" copper leaves on 2" centers, hydraulic opening & closing.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel Bubble Cap Column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24"x20".
1—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 9—40"x 42" steam shelves, 6" spacings.
2—Sperry 18" sq. Lead Filter Presses.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
4—Shriver & Independ. Pl. & Fr. Wood Filter Presses, 18" x 24" sq.
3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 9 & 0.7 gals.
1—Sprout Waldron 46" x 84" Single Deck Sifter, motor driven.
1—Royle No. 2 Perfected Extruder.
2—Abbe No. 18 Bluteresss Sifters.
5—Tyler 38 Jr. Hummer Screens, 24" x 60".
1—Tyler Ro-Tap Sifter ¾ HP.
9—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge Also 26" Rubber-Lined.
3—Lehman 3-Roll Water Cooled Steel Mills, 9" x 32", 12" x 30" & 16" x 40".
2—Stokes RDI Rotary Tablet Machines, 16 die openings 1 3/16" dia. Also ⅝", 1", 1⅛", also single punch.
1—Sprout Waldron, 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
3—Jones Type E, A & K automatic Soap Presses.
1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
1—Houchin 12" x 24" 3-Roll Granite Stone Mill.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, late type, 2 H.P.
2—Manton Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizers, type 200 & 300.
Devine 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills.
1—250 gal Iced-Lined Kettle.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard Knapp Can Labeler.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x36", 30 gals.
2—Burkhard 28" & 20" Revolving Pans
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3" x 2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Gruendler 5" x 6" Jaw Crusher.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Sanco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jack. Agit Kettles, 350, 400, 500 gals.
25—Stainless Tanks, 100 to 3,000 gals.
1—Colton Hand Tube Filler.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines.
10—Stainless steel, jacketed Kettles, new & used, 40, 60, 80, 100, 375 & 500 gals., some agitated.
12—Alum. Jack. Kettles, 30 to 100 gals.
18—Copper jack. Kettles, 2, 20, 50, 75, 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ¼-2 HP.
1—Abbe 2 Jar Mill, 2 gal. Jars.
1—Abbe No. 0 Rotary Cutter 5 H.P.
1—Williams No. 3 Hammer Mill.
3—Jeffrey & Stedman Hammer Mills 12" x 9" 15" x 8" & 24" x 11".
1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
1—Jeffrey 18" x 48" Single Deck Conveyor Screen.
4—Day Pot Mills, 24" x 32" dia.
6—Centrifugals 26", 30" & 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
4—Dopp Jack Kettles 10 to 50 gals.
1—Blystone 2,500 lb. horiz. Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Horiz. Mixers, 20 to 250 gal.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
3—Worth, 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 200 & 201.
2—Rotary Screens, 18" x 72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders.
1—Double Stand Steel 4-Roller Mill.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, Chip, Liquid, etc.

Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
90 WEST ST., NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
WOrth 2-5745

FOR SALE

1—Oliver Cont. Vac. Filter, 5'4" x 8' (New).
1—Mojonnier Double Effect Tubular Evaporator, 5800 lbs. Hr. 1st effect, 3,420 lbs. 2nd effect.
1—Stokes Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40" x 40", 20 Shelves.
1—Devine No. 23 Double Dr. Vac. Shelf Dryer, 13 Shelves 59" x 78".
5—Atmos. Double Drum Dryers, 24" x 36" and 32" x 96".
1—Buffalo 5' x 12' Vacuum Drum Dryer, Chrome Drum.
1—Buffalo 24" x 20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.
3—Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 4' x 20' and 5' x 30'.

CENTRIFUGES
3—AT&M 48" Stainless Steel—Imperforate Baskets—Bottom Discharge.
1—AT&M 32" Steel — Imperforate Basket—Bottom Discharge.
2—Centerslung 60"—Steel Perf. Baskets.
1—Stainless Steel 32" Basket—Bottom Discharge.
1—Denver 20" x 24" Centrifuge.
1—Sharples Super Centrifuge Stainless Steel Bowl.
1—Stainless Steel 48" Perf. Basket—Bottom discharge.
3—DeLaval Separators 84—11 with 3 H.P. Ex. Pf. Motors.

2—Sperry 42" C.I. Plate & Frame Filter Presses.
4—C.I. & Wood Filter Presses, 12", 18", 36".
4—Cast Iron & Steel Jack. Kettles, 200-2,000 gals.
2—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills.
2—Hardinge Mills 36" x 8" and 4½' x 24".
1—Charlotte Stainless Steel Colloid Mill, 100-300 g.p.h. capacity.
8—Horiz. Powder Mixers, 400-3,500 lb. cap.
2—Rotex Screens, 20" x 84" and 40" x 72".
1—Day 35 gal. Jack. D. A. Mixer, Vacuum Cover.

New Stainless Steel Tanks and Jacketed Kettles—all capacities.

Above is only a partial listing. Send for Bulletin A-21.

We Buy Your Surplus

The Machinery & Equipment Corp.
533 W. Broadway, New York 12, N. Y.
GR. 5-6680

LIQUIDATION!

Immediate Delivery!

New Equipment

3—Porter Horizontal Batch Mixers, 370 cu. ft., with motors.
1—Day Jumbo Stainless Steel Jacketed Horizontal Batch Mixer, 218 cu. ft.
1—Day Size C, 400 lb. Horizontal Batch Mixer and Sifter.
2—Devine 4' x 12' Steam Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
3—Sperry 42" x 42" Aluminum Plate and Frame Filter Presses, corner feed, closed delivery.
1—"Resina" Model LC, single head Bottle Capper.
1—Triangle Elec-Tri-Pak Filler, 4 spout, 10 to 16 oz., with conveyor.
9—"Lightnin" top entering Portable Agitators, 3 HP, 1750 RPM.
4—Colton Rotary Tablet Presses, Nos. 9—18, 2" dia.
1—3TH Mikro Pulverizer with motors.
4—1600 gal. steel, closed, vertical, welded Tanks.
4—1600 gal. steel, closed, vertical, welded jacketed Tanks.
1—2 Deck Selectro Vibrator, 24" x 96" screens, with motor.
1—Packomatic Model D Top and Bottom Gluer with 10' compression unit and motors.
1—Richardson Automatic Dump Scale, 25 lb.
2—Cleveland Electric Tram Rail Hoists, 18' lift, 1000 lb. cap.
2—Day Ro-Ball Stainless Steel Sifters, 40" x 120".
3—Simpson Intensive Mixers, 3' dia.
4—Rodgers Horizontal Batch Mixers, 40 cu. ft.
1—Sweetland Filter No. 2, 316 stainless.
1—Dopp 150 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle with Jacketed Blades, motor drive.
2—Struthers-Wells 400 gal. closed, jacketed, agitated Pressure Kettles, motor driven.
10—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 50 to 300 gal.
1—Large lot of Celeron Piping and Fittings (Send for list).

Used Equipment

5—Rotary Kilns 9' x 80', 9' x 65'.
16—Ross 2-Truck Steam Heated Dryers, 500 sq. ft.
2—Buflovak Vac. Shelf Dryers, 20—42" x 42" shelves.
1—Rotary Hot Air Dryer 5' x 22'.
3—No. 10 Sweetland Filters, 54 leaves.
3—Vallez Rotary Filters, 378 and 945 sq. ft.
3—Sperry Filter Presses, 24", 30", 36".
5—Oliver Rotary Filters, 3' x 4', 5'4" x 8', 8' x 6', 8' x 12', 11'6" x 18'.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugal, stainless perforated basket, motor drive.
5—A T & M 48", 40" Suspended Centrifugals, stainless solid baskets, motor driven.
2—Sharples No. 16 Vaportite Centrifuges, stainless steel bowls, motor driven.
2—Buflovak 6' Crystallizers, Vacuum and Atmospheric.
1—"Jay Bee" Hammer Mill, size 2UX, 30 HP motor.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 3' x 24".
5—Abbe 6' x 8', 5' x 4' Porcelain Lined Jacketed Pebble Mills.
3—Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 50, 100 gals
12—Olivite Centrifugal Acid Pumps 2", motor driven.
4—Anderson Super Duo Oil Expellers, 40 HP motors.
1—Badger Copper 30" Continuous Alcohol Rectifying Unit with Beer Still.
3—Western Precipitation Spray Dryers.

Partial List Only! Send Us Your Inquiries!

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
225 WEST 34th STREET NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
Phone: BRyant 9-2040

A CHALLENGE!!!

No Other Machinery Dealer in the Country Can Offer This Equipment -- For Immediate Delivery . . .

1—Glascote 350 gal. glass lined agitated vacuum still, complete.
2—Lightning 1 H.P. side entering agitators.
1—Tolhurst 30" monel basket extractor, M.D.—USED PRICE.
3—Premier 6"-8"-10" colloid mills, stainless steel contact parts, M.D.
15—Pfaudler "intermediate series" 200 gal. open top glass lined tanks with Hills McKenna glass lined valves and stainless steel covers.
3—Stokes model 149C vacuum pumps, 50 CFM 2 H.P. T.E.F.C. AC—late type with oil clarifiers.
2—Carburetors, 150 and 300 gal.; 1 lead lined.
1—New York 150 ton refrigeration plant.
5—Day and Robinson 100 up to 1,500 lb. dry powder mixers.
3—Baker Perkins, 750-3,400 gal. jacketed mixers.
2—Buffalo and Stokes 36" x 72" atmospheric drum dryers.
2—Allis Chalmers vacuum pumps, 60 H.P. and 125 H.P. AC.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal glass lined jacketed and agitated vacuum stills.
2—New Pfaudler 150 gal. Evaporating pans—agitated.

This is but a few OUTSTANDING items . . . WE HAVE MANY MORE IN STOCK . . . PLEASE LET US KNOW WHAT YOU NEED AND WHAT YOU HAVE AS SURPLUS.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 GRAND ST. • NEW YORK, 13
WOrth 4-8130

OCT 11 1948 XUM

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

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AGENCIES OFFERED

Rare unusual attractive deal! Manufacturer's sales representatives who call on retail drug trade wanted by a concern which since 1932 has been and still is specializing in the manufacture of tablet products exclusively, (U.S.P., N.F., and private formula). Under rigid registered pharmaceutical and analytical supervisory control. Exclusive territory available. OPD 120.

AGENCIES WANTED

Exclusive sales agency Michigan and Northern Ohio. One or two accounts only with potential sales volume on fair commission basis. Fifteen years with major corporation as technical sales representative. Well known to auto, chemical, paint and oil manufacturers. Age 39, veteran, married, graduate chemist, living in Detroit. OPD 130.

Desire exclusive sales rights from Eastern or Midwestern manufacturer for chemicals or other products to be distributed on the West Coast. Technical and travel personnel available in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle areas. OPD 131.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For sale: One steel kettle 250 gallons, open top, fully jacketed. Also one glass-lined, open top, 250 gallons working-capacity, Pfaudler kettle, fully jacketed. No reasonable offer refused. OPD 142.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted: 200-500 gallon steel ball mill water jacketed, motor drive. Also, 500-1,000 gallon pebble mill with motor drive. Give complete details and price. OPD 128.

Stainless Steel kettle, 500 gal. closed with agitator, jacketed, 50 lb. internal, 75 lb. jacket pressure. Enameled kettle, 200 gal, closed with agitator, jacketed for 75 lb. pressure. State make, condition and price. OPD 140.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Pulverizing facilities available. Suitable for chemicals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, or other clean materials. Ideal source for supplementing small plant operation. OPD 135.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Chlorinated kerosene: 500,000 pounds shipped in tank cars or drums. OPD 986.

Pure palm soap—Available in drums or carload quantities. Not a blend, made from straight palm oil saponified with caustic soda. Approximately 90% anhydrous soap, titre 41°. Suitable for manufacture of fancy cosmetic bar soaps, built soap powders, wire drawing compounds, etc. Write for specifications and prices. OPD 100.

For sale: One 50 gal. drum Hercules Thanite concentrate, for household fly spray. One 50 gal drum Hercules Thanisol No. 70 plus DDT, water dispersion for cattle spray. Price $1.75 per gallon f.o.b. Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin. Corcoran Paint Mfg. Co., Fond du Lac.

MATERIALS WANTED

Will purchase your surplus chemicals, solvents, oils, waxes, etc. Highest prices paid. Our rating $500,000. OPD 114.

Need up to 20,000 lbs. dioctyl phthalate at 48c. lb. and 10,000 lbs. phthalic anhydride at 28c. lb. f.o.b. your plant. Advise details of quality, packing, and name of maker. OPD 126.

Propylene glycol:—Wish to purchase any quantity available. John Clarke Co., Inc., 135 Front Street, New York 5. WHitehall 3-6430.

To manufactuers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes; other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 138.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted — Complete plants, also machinery — Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock, (2) assets, (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible, strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—A small pharmaceutical plant. Need not be in operation. With or without accounts. Prefer metropolitan area. OPD 127.

POSITIONS VACANT

Wanted: Salesman for textile detergents and specialties. Excellent opportunity for advancement with a growing firm. State age, experience and education. OPD 992.

Experienced salesmen handling solvents and allied products. OPD 132.

Formulator of industrial lacquers wanted by small industrial lacquer and enamel company. Experience in synthetics desirable but not essential. Give complete details and salary desired. This is a responsible position with excellent opportunities. OPD 133.

Chemical trader for reliable concern—State fully qualifications, experience, salary, etc. OPD 134.

Dry color salesman. Medium sized eastern manufacturer of highest quality organic pigments seeks salesman with experience and entree into consuming industries. State experience, age, income requirements, other pertinent data. OPD 139.

POSITIONS WANTED

Engineer, chemical—Master's plus; 8 years experience design, development, pilot-plant production fine chemicals; excellent training chemistry, engineering, mathematics; desire opportunity utilize technical ability with progressive consulting, engineering chemical firm; New York City only. OPD 129.

Export manager, in New York, is available full or part time to manufacturer; extensive customer and agency contacts, supervise correspondence, quotations, procedures, documents. Nominal compensation until results are shown. OPD 141.

Production manager—Over 12 years experience as production manager in chemical industries in full charge of all phases of production activities and plant operations. OPD 143.

Production management position sought by graduate chemist. Twelve years top-flight responsibility in pharmaceutical, chemical production and administration. Multiple plant experience, equipment, installations, personnel, costs, scheduling, packaging, etc. Will trade genuine ability and splendid experience for sound, long range opportunity. OPD 144.

VARNISH FIRES

Complete oil burning systems installed, specially adapted for varnish fires. Tangential and central fired settings with domes. Diffuser rings and pedestals carried in stock. Many years experience in these installations. Tangential Varnish Fire System. Box 48, Ridegwood Station, Brooklyn 27, New York.

FOR SALE

AGITATORS—MIXERS

36—Portable 1 HP to ¾ HP, 1725 RPM and 400 RPM—many Expl. Pr.
18—Side Entering, 6" to 18" dia. Prop.
9—Conical Blenders, 25 to 500 lb.
16—Dry Mixers, 200 lb. to 3500 lb. cap.
4—Paste Mixers 50 to 400 lb.
1—H. D. double arm, jktd., tilting, stainless, 150 gal. wkg. cap.
7—H. D. double arm, jktd., tilting, 50 to 150 gal. wkg. cap.

AUTOCLAVES

1—50 gal. Aluminum. Agit.
1—130 gal. Steel, jktd.

PACKAGING EQUIPMENT

Automatic & Semi-Automatic Fillers for liquids, pastes & powders; cappers & crowners, labelers, bottle cleaners, case gluers and stitchers, roller and belt conveyors, etc.

CONDENSERS—EXCHANGERS

22—Tubular, Brass, Bronze or Copper, 85 to 5800 sq. ft.
10—B & G Tubular, steel, 31 sq. ft.
18—Single & double pipe coolers.

FILTERS

3—Rotary Vac; 8'x8' Rubber & lead cov; 8'x6' stainless; 6'x3' steel.
1—Sweetland No. 10, 53 bronze lvs.
8—F & F: Bronze 30"; Wood 30"; C. I. 24", 30", 42"; Lead 18", 12".

MISCELLANEOUS

10—Centrifuges: DeLaval No. 600, No. AA-00, Sharples No. 6, No. 16P, No. 18V.
3—Basket Centrifugals: 20" copper, 30" monel, 48" monel.
2—Ammonia Compressors 6"x9".
2—Tray Dryers, 94 & 1050 sq. ft.
3—Double Drum Dryers, 22"x58".
16—Stainless Kettles, 100 lb. jkt. press, 50, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500 gal.
2—Thropp Mills, 2-roll, 16"x30".
3—Paint Mills, 3-roll, 16"x10".
2—Colloid Mills, 6" stainless.
9—Ball Mills Abbe 65x8", 26"x12"; Hardinge 4'6"x24", 6'x22".
1—15-ton single punch pellet Press.
11—16-punch pellet Presses.
1—Mikro Pulverizer No. 1.
6—Duriron Cent. Pumps, 90 GPM, 45'.
4—Tank Scales, 2000 lbs., 3000 lbs.
2—Vacuum Stills 100 gal. jkt'd., agit.
1—Water Still 250 GPH.
1—Stainless Tank, 6000 gal., horiz., jkt'd., agit.
3—Stainless Tanks, 2500 gal., 1000 gal.
42—Stainless Tanks, open top, to 500 gal.

20—Pfaudler Glass Lined Tanks, 5000 gal. to 19000 gal. cap.
28—Wood Tanks, 6000 to 13000 gal.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE STOCK LIST

We Buy Surplus Equipment & Complete Plants

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1507 W. THOMPSON STREET • PHILA 21, PA.
Cable Address: "PERI" Phone: STevenson 4-1515

FOR SALE

FULLY EQUIPPED CHEMICAL LABORATORY

Linoleum floor; large work benches and cabinets; hood; storage racks; 2 sinks; tables; chairs; stools; desks; bookcase, etc. Price $1500.

Approx. area 650 sq. ft. Good downtown Manhattan location. Rent $80.

Box 136, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE

Steel Storage Tanks

2—5,500 bbl., vertical, bolted.
2—8,000 gal., coiled or non-coiled tank car tanks.
50—10,000 gal., coiled tank car tanks.
1—9,800 gal., non-coiled, horizontal.
3—12,000 gal., tank car tank, coiled.
4—12,000 gal., non-coiled, horizontal.
1—15,000 gal., non-coiled, horizontal.

Available at Once!

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, INC.
43 Years' Experience
13454 S. Brainard Ave., Chicago 33, Ill.
"ANYTHING containing IRON or STEEL"

Pebble Mills. 1 and 4 gal. Jar Mills
50 gal. porcelain lined.
180 gal. silex lined.
2-450 gal. silex lined.
Abbe Rotary Cutter, No. 2.
Filter Presses 24" Shriver Closed Delivery
30" Sperry Open Delivery
Centrifuges: Tolhurst 26" - 40" - 48" one
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Sindar Corp. Publishes Paint Deodorizer Data

Sindar Corporation, New York, has published a technical bulletin describing a group of odor blends developed for use in the deodorization of paint. The publication describes concentrations for effective odor treatment of flat paints, enamels and cold water paints. Copies of Technical Bulletin 48-5 may be obtained from the Sindar Corporation, 330 West Forty-second street, New York 18, N. Y.

Monsanto Publishes Data On Flavoring Materials

The organic chemicals division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has published a booklet entitled "Something About the Senses," which describes the use of various of the company's products in flavoring and olfactory applications. A special section of the booklet gives physical and chemical properties, typical applications and packaging information on a number of the products.

Natural Citric Acid Output Cut by Italian Producers

A recent report from Italy indicates that two companies in Sicily have abandoned the manufacture of citric acid from natural lime citrate and have converted to the fermentation process, while other producers have closed their plants. Producers state that the natural product cannot compete with the synthetic in the international market, according to the report, pointing out that in 1935 Italy accounted for about 70 percent of world production of natural citric acid, but by 1939 the percentage had dropped to 31 and is still lower at present.

Essential Oils Jan.-June Trade in Britain Reported

Natural essential oils imported into the United Kingdom during the first six months of this year totaled 1,838,927 pounds, compared with 1,890,803 pounds in the first half of 1947, according to reports from the British press. Exports of natural essential oils during the first half of 1948 aggregated 140,067 pounds, compared with 75,467 pounds in the corresponding 1947 period. Synthetic essential oil imports into the United Kingdom during the 1948 period totaled 11,927 pounds.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1948.

State of New York, County of New York } ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared William S. Auchincloss, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the act of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:—Publisher, Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John street, New York; editor, Hugh Craig, 59 John street, New York; managing editor, William A. Smith, 59 John street, New York; business manager, William S. Auchincloss, 59 John street, New York.

That the owner is Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John street, New York. Stockholder holding 1 percent or more, Jean Schnell Auchincloss, Short Hills, N. J. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are:—Not any.

That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustees or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is 10,965.

(Signed) William S. Auchincloss, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1948.

(Signed) Eleanor H. Buxbaum, Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1949.)

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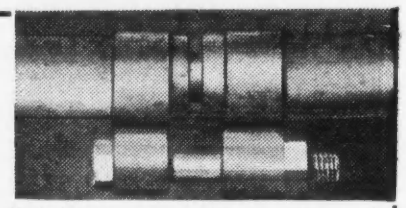

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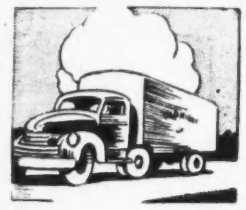

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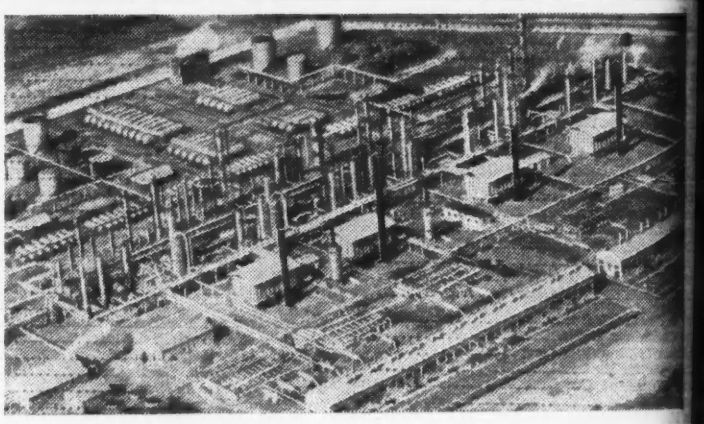

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